

THE U.F.A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. IX.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, MARCH 15th, 1930

No. 6.

Wheat Pool Advances Guarantee Bill Passed

Premier Answers Party Critics of Bill

Official News from the Alberta Wheat Pool

Professor Fay on "Wheat, an Empire Problem"

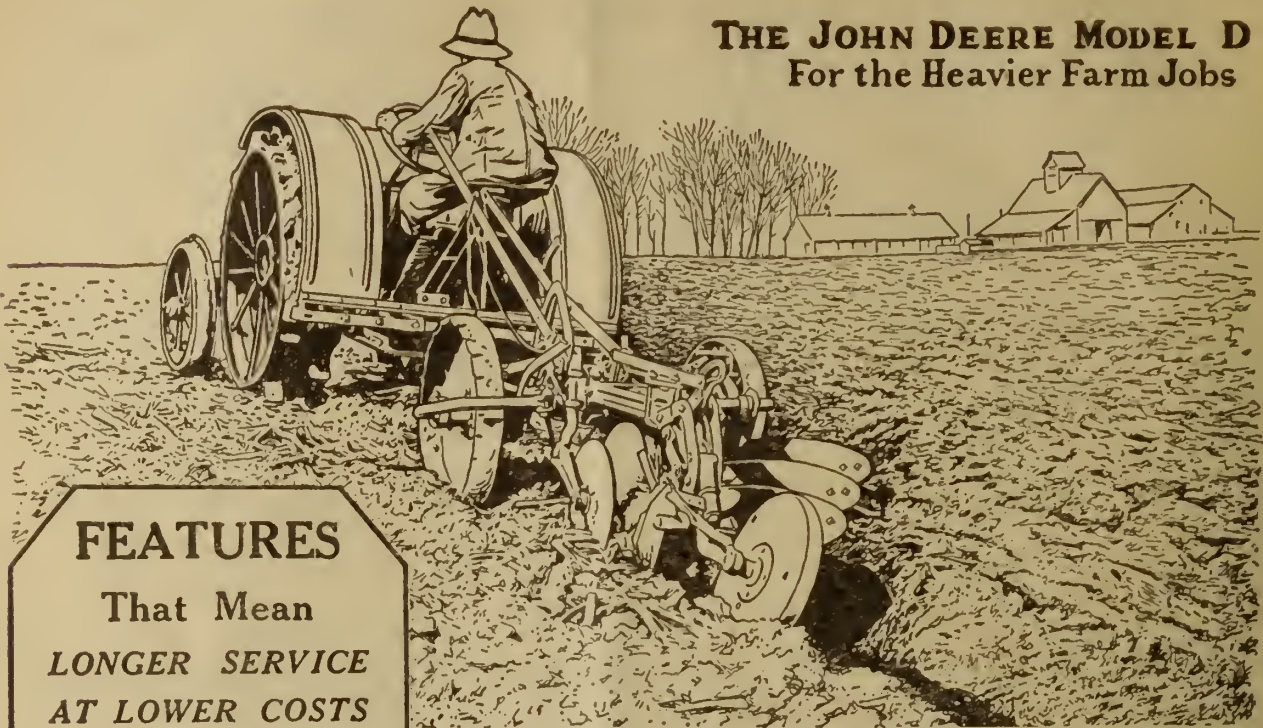
A News Letter from the House of Commons

By L. H. JELLIFF, M.P.

Fifth Convention of Alberta Livestock Pool

Entries in Junior Field Crops Competition

THE JOHN DEERE MODEL D For the Heavier Farm Jobs



FEATURES

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THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

THE ALBERTA EGG AND POULTRY POOL

THE ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE

Editor

W. NORMAN SMITH

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Vol. IX.

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No. 6.

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EDITORIAL

UNDER POOL'S PROTECTION SINCE 1923

Members of the two old political parties in the Legislature have manifested considerable concern for the protection of the non-Pool farmer under the terms of legislation to assist in meeting the wheat situation. As the non-Pool farmer has himself recognized, he has lived continuously under the protection of the Wheat Pool since 1923.

* * *

Premier Brownlee is never more effective than when dealing with entirely unexpected opposition criticism, as in the case of the bill dealing with the guarantee of Wheat Pool advances. A report of the debate in which he covered with complete thoroughness every aspect of the problem under review, is published elsewhere in this issue.

* * *

"In the future Canada's ability to maintain her primacy as a producer of wheat for export will largely depend on the ability of other countries to raise their standard of living, and to increase wages so as to permit the masses of their people to consume more of the best

wheat grown in the world." Robert Gardiner, M.P., is quoted as having said in a two column interview published in the *Montreal Standard*. In the course of this interview, in a paper with a circulation of 140,000, Mr. Gardiner advocates the setting up of a Royal Commission to investigate grain trading practices, short selling in particular. He states that "Western farmers are not so much worried about the wheat situation as some people in Eastern Canada appear to be."

* * *

"TOOK A FARMERS' GOVERNMENT"

Commending the action of the Alberta Government which took the lead in dealing with the stock market situation, the *Vancouver Sun* says in part:

"Canada has nine Attorneys-General, has a Minister of Justice, any or all of whom are charged with the responsibility of law and have complete control of legal machinery to see that the people get a run for their money. In addition Canada has seven or eight banks enjoying a complete monopoly of our financial business and, as token of their supposed reliability and dependability to keep the financial machine of Canada on an even keel, a half dozen of them have received knighthoods. Yet with all this regal and legal and financial ability, the Canadian public has for the past few months received one of its worst financial trimmings and no one raised voice or hand until things got so bad that the Farmer Government in Alberta called a halt.

"Ten years ago it took a Farmers' Government in Alberta to arouse and show the political parties of Canada that public office must mean something more than the mere drawing of a salary. What the public wants and needs is not inactive authority, but courageous, commonsense leadership, and if there is such a thing in Canada today, outside of Alberta, that leadership should make itself felt. . . ."

* * *

THE UNIFYING FORCE

At a time when plans are in the formative stage for the development on a Province-wide scale of purchasing activities in which the life of many U.F.A. Locals is rooted, it may perhaps be worth while to consider carefully the bearing which such plans may have upon the future of the Locals.

The U.F.A. is an organization of extensive interests—social, educational, and of citizenship. Underlying them all, and giving the greatest assurance of permanence and healthy development, are the local economic activities. Throughout the years these activities have become in many communities of fundamental importance. Farmers who have banded themselves together

(Continued on page 8)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

Balzac Locals Raise \$61.00 for Deficit Fund

U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Juniors Hold Successful Concert and Dance.

The sum of \$61 was raised for the Deficit Fund by Balzac U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Junior Locals at a concert and dance held in the new hall on February 28th, which was well attended in spite of disagreeable weather. J. C. Greig, president of the U.F.A. Local, was chairman. The program was contributed by members of the Wheat Kernels and other friends, including little Miss Donelson, who gave some charming dances, accompanied by Piper Pow; Miss Dorothy Willans, George Barrs, H. E. G. H. Scholefield and Miss Beryl Scott, who gave vocal solos; Misses French and Kelly, accompanists; Mrs. Gray and Misses Norma and Viola Gray who gave a piano solo and duets respectively. The U.F.W.A. served supper in the basement dining-room, and dancing followed. "Our idea," stated Mr. Greig, "is to try to get some of the other Locals to follow up and adopt similar plans. If other Locals would take up the matter, in this or some other way according to local conditions, I believe we can soon wipe out the deficit; and I believe this should be done as soon as possible. Then, if we can undertake as U.F.A. activities on behalf of our members such things as the co-operative purchase of oils, I believe we can have a big increase in membership this year, and the U.F.A. will go on to greater things than it has ever done in the past. We felt at Balzac that it was our duty to do what we could to stimulate action in this matter."

W. Maier, Taber, secretary Wadena Local, writes: "Feeling it was the duty of our U.F.A. Locals to help wipe out last year's deficit, I am pleased to be able to forward \$20.00 as our contribution to the debt."

Edward Haarstad, secretary Sunset Local, Bentley, writes: "We are charging each member 35 cents extra as we figured the U.F.A. membership at 13,000 and 25 cents per member would more than pay off the deficit."

"The Starline Local 422 held a dance for the benefit of the Deficit Fund and cleared \$9.35, which sum is enclosed," states J. L. Strang, secretary, Claresholm. "One of our U.F.W.A. members gave us an agreeable surprise in the form of a beautiful cushion top which we raffled off, receiving \$6.20 which is also enclosed. We believe that the deficit could be soon wiped out if all Locals would do what they can in the right direction; hence the activities which we have engaged in in the past two weeks."

The suggestion that each member of the U.F.A., throughout the Province, should contribute at least twenty five cents to pay off the deficit on last year's operations, is contained in a resolution passed at a recent meeting of Rosyth U.F.A. Local. William A. Davies, secretary, writes: "The idea is that the subscription be along the same line as that for the H. W. Wood presentation fund. This should not interfere with the plans of Locals which intend to put on entertainments for the raising of funds for this purpose, but would apply more particularly to Locals whose members would not be able to contribute in other ways. We feel sure that if all the Locals would emulate the action of Rosyth U.F.W.A., in sending, out of their scanty funds, \$15 towards the wiping out of this deficit, it would only be a matter of a short time until this objective were obtained, and the United Farmers of Alberta would once more stand square with the world and be prepared to enter the lists in the fight for social progress and reform, unhampered by this incubus of debt."

U.F.A. Membership Drive - 1930

It's the duty of the farmers, throughout this whole Domain
To join up with the U.F.A.; no effort is in vain.
Right now our opposition, with real smart men in charge,
Are trying hard to bust the Pool, while the wheat supply is large.
The prices of today, make the farmers all look black;
There's too many in the harness, with their traces hanging slack.
Let's all sign up together and pull just like a mule;
Then we'll be more substantial, better backing for the Pool.

Now there's Mike and John and Stephen who haven't joined up yet;
Get them interested—they'll have nothing to regret.
Get them to the meetings and particulars explain;
Keep the best of order, and they'll want to come again.
Don't attend your meetings late and then all talk at once
Of petty things, and gossip, then at midnight serve a lunch.
Just get right down to business, we've got no time to fool,
Or we'll never get new members, and never help the Pool.

THOS. H. PEARCE,
Coronado P.O., Alta

Contributions to the Deficit Fund are acknowledged below:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$134.00
Conrich U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Balzac U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.....	61.00
Tees U.F.A.....	10.00
Prosop U.F.A.....	20.00
Starline U.F.A.....	10.50
Tofield U.F.A.....	10.50
Pembina U.F.A.....	10.00
Rosyth U.F.W.A.....	15.00
Bow Island U.F.A.....	20.00
Okotoks U.F.A.....	12.00
Cando U.F.A.....	10.00
Lake Saskatoon U.F.A.....	5.00
Carstairs U.F.W.A.....	10.00
Progressive U.F.W.A.....	10.00
Midway U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Starline U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.....	15.55
Enchant U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Nightingale U.F.W.A.....	4.50
Vandyne U.F.A.....	5.00
Doondale U.F.W.A.....	5.00
Wadena U.F.A.....	20.00
Wilson U.F.A.....	39.66
Sunset U.F.A.....	4.90
Hussar U.F.A.....	5.00
Willow Creek U.F.A.....	15.00
Midway U.F.A.....	5.00
Bonnie Brier U.F.A.....	5.00
Sunalta U.F.A.....	7.00
Plainfield U.F.A.....	5.00

\$489.61

Local Membership Drives

"It was decided to have a drive for new members before seeding," writes George Beaton, secretary of Springwater U. F. A. Local, reporting the annual meeting held March 1st. "The delegates read their Convention reports. The secretary was requested to find where we could get seed and feed oats and barley. The former members were all put back on the board as follows: president, A. G. McKay; vice-president, A. Carson; secretary, George Beaton; directors, Mrs. J. Beaton, Mrs. A. Carson, R. Armstrong, B. Hands, and E. Limpert."

At the meeting held on March 5th, Gem U.F.A. Local made arrangements for a membership drive, and J. P. Royer and W. S. Pollock were appointed captains. Other matters under consideration were co-operative lumber yard, coal sheds, and rural mail delivery. Delegates Mrs. J. Gray and P. F. Clemens gave their Convention reports. Plans were made for a box social to be held on March 21st. "This Local has been particularly active this winter," remarks the secretary, S. W. Lawne, "having secured over fifty contracts for the Livestock Pool, and an association is being formed as required."

SUBDIVIDE NEW AREA

In order to meet the demands for new homesteads in the Peace River district, two survey parties under instructions from the Surveyor General, Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, this year subdivided a large area of new land in those localities where settlement is proceeding most rapidly.

Namaka District Convention

About sixty delegates and visitors were in attendance at a meeting of the Namaka District U.F.A. Association on March 5th, in the I.O.O.F. Hall, Namaka. The routine business was disposed of in the morning session, and at noon the Namaka U.F.W.A. served lunch, cafeteria style. Following lunch, community singing was led by Charles Hornstra, ex-Junior Director, accompanied by Mrs. M. McBean. Addresses were given by Miss A. M. Turner, of *The U.F.A.*, H. S. Brockner of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool, and Ben S. Plumer, who spoke on Wheat Pool affairs. Three resolutions were passed; one asked that in cases of disputed tolls on rural telephones subscribers should be given itemized statements; another protested against the practice of the A.P. police in stopping motorists at night for drivers' licenses; and another asked for clarification of regulations for truck owners hauling for hire. L. F. Pinkerton, president, was in the chair; A. Thorssen is secretary and Mrs. G. C. Melendy vice-president of the association. The next meeting will be held in June, at Strathmore.

New U.F.A. Locals

Notekewen U.F.A. Local was organized last month in the Grimshaw district, Peace River constituency. John S. Moll is president and Oscar Monrad secretary.

Breton U.F.A. Local, in Wetaskiwin constituency, was organized recently with twenty-four paid up members. The officers are Charles King and Walter Baynes.

John Smithson recently organized Crocus Hill U.F.A. Local, near Woodglen, in the Camrose Federal Constituency. Martin Nelson and Chris Sather are the officers.

"A small but enthusiastic bunch of farmers gathered at Wheatridge on February 20th," writes E. Crookes, "and decided to start a U.F.A. Local here, with George McAllister chairman, Fred Morgan vice-chairman and E. Crookes secretary. We were enlightened on the aims and objects of the U.F.A. by W. Wraight, the district Wheat Pool delegate." This Local is in Battle River constituency.

U.F.A. Local Items

At a meeting of Pembina U.F.A. Local, in Dapp community hall, the following officers were elected for the current year: T. Foster president, O. Fjelstad vice-president, and R. Montgomery secretary.

At the last meeting of Brownfield U.F.A. Local a resolution was passed in favor of co-operative buying. George Frick gave a report of the Convention, writes J. W. Bargholz; and, on the resignation of Mr. Roack, Mr. Frick was elected his successor as president.

Newlands U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting endorsed the suggestion of "immediate procedure along the lines of a Pool banking system, whereby paper money could be issued for every bushel of grain handled by the central selling agency."

At the second annual meeting of Baptiste Lake U.F.A. Local, Frank Stafford was re-elected president and Mrs. Margaret A. Bansman was re-elected secre-

tary. Bryce Minns is vice-president and the directors are David Kier, Bryce Minns, Angus McLeod, I. S. Milley and T. Bansman. Since December, 45 new members have been added to the roll.

Mayerthorpe U.F.A. Local held a benefit dance on February 14th, states Charles Keeley, secretary, a box supper and hot coffee being served at midnight. The hall was filled to capacity, and, as the music and hall were donated, a substantial sum was realized. "It was a good example of how your dollar, through co-operation, can multiply itself one hundred-fold," adds Mr. Keeley.

The following resolution was passed by Collholm U.F.A. Local at a recent meeting:

"Whereas we, the farmers in what is known as the drought area, feel we are being unjustly discriminated against in the placing of the loans in connection with the Federal Farm Loans;

"Therefore be it resolved that this Local go on record as being much opposed to this, and we ask our Federal Member, Robert Gardiner, to bring this before the Dominion Parliament and if possible get this discrimination removed."

Some forty members and friends attended an enthusiastic meeting of Lawnhill U.F.A. Local on March 1st, when

a resolution was unanimously passed protesting against immigration advertising published in a British paper. Hector MacKenzie, secretary, gave some "flashlights" on the efforts of the U.F.A. Members at Ottawa. Mrs. Carl P. Colvin, of Merna U.F.W.A., and H. Baker, of Sedgewick U.F.A. Local, were present and gave "excellent reports of the Convention," states Mr. MacKenzie, who adds: "The spirit of this Local, after two successive crop failures, is, tighten your belt, stiffen your upper lip, and steel your heart for greater effort for Equity through our unique organization."

Floral U.F.A. Local held their adjourned annual meeting in Crossfield U.F.A. Hall on March 8th, with a very good attendance, when the following officers were elected: president, O. E. Jones; vice-president, F. Laut; secretary, R. M. McCool, M.L.A.; directors, J. A. Aldred, J. Cavancler, and D. J. Miller. In the discussion on putting on a drive, Mr. McCool reported on activities in other parts of the Province along this line; he recalled the work that the Locals had done in bringing into being the co-operative stores, the Pools, also the assistance they had given in the betterment of social and economic conditions, and emphasized the necessity of keeping the membership up. It was decided to put on a drive, and a committee of three were appointed to carry this out.

Would Make U.F.A. Membership Basis of Oil Purchasing

Balzac Local Expresses Views—Hears Address on Co-operation.

Following discussion at the monthly meeting of Balzac U. F. A. Local on March 3rd, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the development as separate bodies of co-operative organizations for the creation of which the U.F.A. Locals have been primarily responsible, has had an adverse effect upon U.F.A. Membership, and

Whereas, local economic activities form the basis upon which the strength of the U.F.A. movement has in the past been built up, and must so continue in the future, and

Whereas, plans are now being prepared for the co-operative purchase of fuel and lubricating oil on a Province-wide scale;

Therefore, be it resolved, that paid-up membership in the U.F.A. Local shall be the basis of membership in any such Province-wide scheme for the co-operative purchase of oil in which the U.F.A. Association participates.

"The meeting was a most successful one, and of exceptional interest was an address by R. B. Stirling, a graduate of the Scottish Labor College," states John G. Greig, president of the Local, in a report of the proceedings. "Mr. Stirling is an accomplished speaker with a style of persuasion entirely his own, and he aroused the highest enthusiasm. His exposition of the principles of co-operation was particularly fine. In the course of his address he traced the gradual development of this movement in buying, selling and exchange, and gave abundant proof that international agreement is necessary to protect farmers from sweated industries in Canada, as well as other countries.

He quoted figures showing that farmers are paying as high as 200 per cent on imported commodities, while the co-operative pools which were giving such fine service were able to handle the sale of their commodities on a fractional percentage. He believed that buying pools as well as selling pools were needed.

"Touching on the political side of our movement, the speaker declared that the U.F.A. must be maintained as the Provincial and national expression of the co-operative movement. It would protect and encourage all true co-operative efforts, and evolve a system of Provincial and national ownership of national resources, and would control production in these spheres.

"Dealing with the Canadian National Railways, whose efficiency he said was very high, Mr. Stirling outlined a scheme for the reduction of the capitalization by one hundred million dollars. The price paid for the railway had been far too high, considering the condition of the stock at the time when it was taken over by the Government. Neither the Liberal nor the Conservative party deserved any credit for having nationalized the line, which was forced upon them."

NAME OMITTED

In the signatures to the Central Board Committee's report on Power, printed in the February 1st issue of *The U.F.A.*, the name of Harvey Hanson was omitted. Mr. Hanson, who is convenor of the Board Committee on Power this year, was also a member of the committee last year.

Oil Pool and U.F.A. Locals

With the request that the subject be discussed by other Locals, the following resolution which was passed at the last meeting of Hanna U.F.A. Local, is forwarded by J. Leech, secretary:

"Whereas, the U.F.A. is the parent of the Wheat Pool and numerous other co-operative activities in the Province, all of which have tended to take interest

out of the parent organization and consequently weaken it;

"Therefore be it resolved that the new Oil Pool now being organized be built on a basis of membership in the U.F.A. and existing consumers' co-operatives."

PRESENTATION FUND

Since our last issue a contribution to the H. W. Wood Presentation Fund has been received from John Dollar of Balzac.

Why You Should Belong to the U.F.A.

Editorial Note: Below we print a copy of a circular letter sent by Sedgewick U.F.A. Local to farmers in the district who were non-members of the Association. T. J. Dabinett, Secretary of the Local, believes that a similar plan would be found useful by other Locals.

There are many reasons why you should belong to the U.F.A.

In the first place, a strong U.F.A. Local is a very great benefit to any farming community. In all parts of the Province there are members of such Locals who say that they get farm more than the value of their annual dues in direct results from some one of the Local's activities.

The building of a community hall has been accomplished by many Locals. Establishing ladies' rest rooms, improving school buildings and school grounds, cleaning and planting cemeteries, are often undertaken by U.F.W.A. Locals, or by the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals jointly. Several Locals have established recreation grounds or parks; in one case, on the shores of a lake, a U.F.A. Recreation Hall and bathing houses were erected.

Very often a community desires some facility from the railway, the municipality, the Provincial or Federal Governmental authorities; a well in the local stockyards, a rural mail service, etc. In all these cases a request from a body of organized farmers is much more likely to bring results than several requests from individuals.

In very many cases, Locals are able to make substantial savings for their members by the co-operative purchase of seed oats, feed, fence posts, lumber, coal, binder twine, formaldehyde, and other commodities that are required in large quantities. By combining orders wholesale prices and reduced freight rates can be secured. Recently the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale has opened a warehouse at Edmonton (and they are now arranging to open one at Calgary) to supply Locals with groceries, staple dry goods and staple hardware. This will undoubtedly make it possible for Locals to purchase a wider range of goods for their members, at a material saving.

The social benefits secured from an organization that embraces all the people of a community, no matter of what nationality or religion, are very real and very much worth while. The educational benefits to be derived from discussions of the many important questions confronting us to-day, as farmers and as citizens, are surely valuable enough to justify the expenditure of a little time and the small amount of money required for membership fees.

Each paid-up member receives the official organ of the association, *The U. F. A.*, twice a month, with full and accurate information regarding the activities of the Association as a whole, the Wheat Pool and other co-operative marketing Pools. *The U. F. A.* also contains a considerable amount of valuable material dealing with a wide variety of important topics. It is the only farm paper in the Province published not to make profits from advertising revenue, but to serve the farmers who own and control it. Every member also is entitled to the advice and assistance of the Central Office, should he require it; many members avail themselves of this service every week throughout the year.

Had it not been for the U.F.A., there would have been no Wheat Pool, no co-operative marketing organizations, no U.F.A. Government or U.F.A. Federal Representatives. The organization as a whole through the Annual Convention, Board of Directors and Central Office are steadily carrying on the work which has brought such splendid results in the past, and which leads towards further achievement in the future.

Come and help us to make Sedgewick U.F.A. Local a real factor in the community and a real benefit to every farmer in the district.

Correspondence

COMPETENCE OF GOVERNMENT

Editor, *The U. F. A.*

The Resources Agreement reached by the Alberta with the Dominion Government is just another proof of the ability of the Brownlee administration which was given power by the U.F.A. forces.

The Resources question has been one long awaiting settlement. In the series of negotiations just concluded, Premier Brownlee had the advantage of being independent, in every political sense, of either major political parties. In approaching the question there was no necessity for him to consider the interests of politicians or political policies. So far as the Government in power at Ottawa is concerned, Premier Brownlee was in a very different position from that in which a Liberal Premier would have been. For in that case, the Premier of Alberta would have been dealing with his political BOSS, from whom future political favors were to be expected; in other words, he would have been careful not to ask for too much, to tread softly when asking his political boss for equity and justice for his Province.

Premier Brownlee has shown his ability and acumen on other occasions. When dealing with our involved railways, he

proved himself equal to all the experts and professionals that both railway companies could hire. The Province thereby gained millions of dollars.

Yes, our U.F.A. Government is to be congratulated on the administration of all its departments, not forgetting that most difficult one which deals with the control of liquor. As a result, Alberta is the only Province in the Dominion which can boast of a reduction in drunkenness, according to figures in the 1929 *Canada Year Book*. It also shows that Alberta leads all other Provinces in the decrease in number of convictions against children under sixteen years of age.

It seems then that both our moral and material interests are very safe in the hands of our present Government. It, no doubt, needs and will welcome expressions of opinion on proposed and untried legislation, so that it may know the public attitude; but the administration itself is plainly the best informed and most competent judge of what amendments are necessary or desirable to legislative acts actually in operation.

W. R. EASTWOOD.

Ponoka, Alta.

Redistribution Plan Is Submitted

Will Mean Creation of Five New Constituencies and Merging of Four Existing Seats Into Two

Providing for the creation of five new seats and the merging of four constituencies into two (a net gain of three seats, which will raise the membership of the Alberta Legislative Assembly from 60 to 63) the report of the redistribution committee of the Assembly was presented on Monday, March 10th, by W. H. Farquharson, chairman.

Calgary and Edmonton will get one more seat each. A new constituency to be named Drumheller is to be formed out of territory taken from constituencies adjoining the Drumheller district. The existing Peace River Constituency is to be divided into two, the southern seat to be known as Grande Prairie, and the adjustment of boundaries will affect certain adjoining constituencies. A new seat to be known as Clover Bar is created. Okotoks and High River become one, taking the name Okotoks-High River (they are represented today by George Hoadley and Sam Brown respectively). Nanton and Claresholm (represented today by D. H. Galbraith and Gordon Walker) are joined under the name of Nanton-Claresholm.

All of these changes involve certain adjustments affecting neighboring constituencies. As we go to press it is stated that some departures in detail from the boundary adjustments proposed by the committee will be agreed upon, and that the redistribution bill may be passed as an agreed measure.

MAYOR BADLY MISTAKEN

"I think that Mayor Webb, of Winnipeg, is badly mistaken regarding unemployment and the Wheat Pool," writes A. W. Tymchuk, of Vegreville. "The real cause of unemployment is the present exploiting system, not the Wheat Pool, which has nothing to do with unemployment in Canada or in other countries."

A Visit to the City

Rural Rube Rites Relations

By JAMES P. WATSON

Well, folks, here I am, in the Metropolis and then some. The capital city is some burg, miles and miles and miles of billboards of gorgeous color and scenic splendor from "McGAVIN'S BREAD YOU'LL FALL FOR IT!" to "TRY THE TWELVE PAY PLAN—IT WON'T COST ANY MORE." Still, as I strolled out of the depot, the atmosphere seemed strangely similar to the aroma back at the old cow barn, but I found out later that it was merely because on this particular day the gentle zephyrs were oozing in from the direction of the packing plants. At first I had a strange sense of depression in the throngs of strangers, and felt much as the proverbial cork would in an ocean of humanity and vice versa. But as I meandered courageously forth who should I run across but Archie Matheson, of Vegreville, strolling down Jasper Avenue toward "MY VALET'S" with his pants over his arm. Now, girls, don't he-he-he at me nor Archie neither, for it was his extra pair that was over his arm, and this being Saturday he was not on duty.

After that I felt quite at home, and to get the proper kind of relaxation I thought it advisable to take in some kind of a show by way of a preliminary to doing the round of the department stores. I found one at the Pantages, made up of real flesh and blood actors and females in a production advertised as "HONEST LIARS." The title intrigued me, and so I found myself to the rear of the footlights gazing in rapt admiration at the clever antics of the players. It was real good, yet at the same time, while it was comedy, the title filled me with sadness, bringing vividly to my mind the gentlemen of the Wheat Pit, the Politicians and the NAVY SCRAPPERS, some Old Liberals and the Canadian who sold me my first horse.

After a day's rest, and a visit to the Cathedral, or whatever high faluting name they have for the place where some folks go and others worship, I woke bright and early on Monday feeling fine and fit to tackle anything. You will understand, then, that being in this state of mind and body the afternoon found me presenting one of Speaker G. N. JOHNSTON'S tickets at the door of the Legis-

lature, and of familiarising myself once more with the ritual that accompanies the opening of this august body. The vision of the sergeant-at-arms entering with the mace was a solemn reminder that here in the city we are surrounded by law and order and precedent and it gave me a pang again for a glimpse of the great open spaces. Well, after they got settled down, I felt a queer sense of some lack, but for the moment could not locate it. The spirit within urged me to close my eyes tight and then reopen them. I did so, and lo, there it was. Or rather there IT WASN'T, for there was no WEE MAC to strut around and grace the carpet with his majestic littleness plus the volume of studied oratory and the cadence of sonorous sentences. The day was nearly ruined for mine, but still I stuck it out manfully and did my duty to the folks back home.

Davy Duggan was substituting, or pinch hitting for Mac, but it wasn't the same. Dug. is of muscular build as compared with the late leader, and somehow one felt that things were going to be accomplished by brute strength and whatever awkwardness might be necessary, and the role was spoiled on account of the genuine sincerity of the new leader. How any man in this age can take the party system seriously is beyond me, but facts are facts, bill, and I'm no psycho-analyst. Anyhow, there stood Davy, just bubbling along about increased expenditure plus tax reduction plus borrowing for roads plus pruning the estimates and everything else an opposition ought to think of, plus.

Then the Premier said a few items! but as you know, bill, me being a kind of booster for this present Government, it's not for me to say anything eulogical of the way he spanked his critics and made them look like 98 cents, which is just short of the dollar. But I found out something else during his talk, because every little while L. A. Giroux or Geo. Webster or J. W. Frame or W. W. Prevey or Joe Shaw or Hector Lang or Lucien Boudreau would butt in with the cryptic remark: "Will the Premier tell's w'en's the neck's election?" And the Premier would reply even more cryptically with "Yes, yes, we're coming to that, we're coming to that."

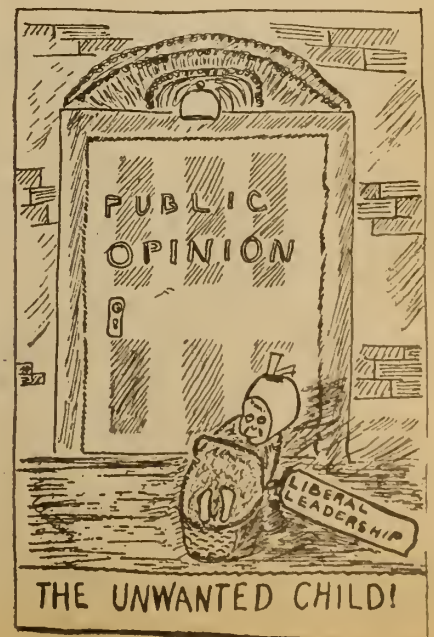
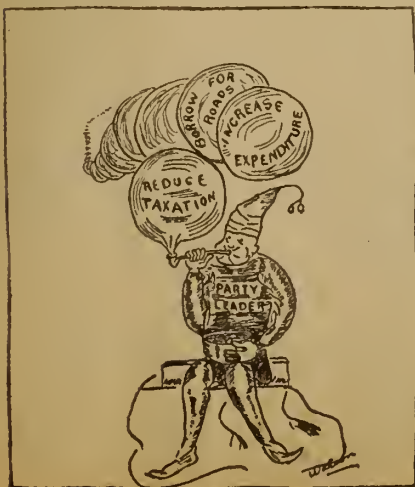
But it is astounding to me to find that people are talking about *Liberalism* in and around this city of light. Back home there isn't the slightest suspicion that such a thing as Liberalism exists. But up here there's a little coterie of antediluvians whom Heaven forgot to bury in the great cataclysm. And what they lack in number they make up for in sensationalism. This came to a head in the spectacular announcement in the Legislature by JOE SHAW, to the effect that said Joe Shaw, being by nature and profession a lawyer herein doth declare and it is hereby declared that this person known hitherto by the name of Liberal Leader would on or about the end of the present session relinquish the onerous duties of house leadership of the said Liberal Party to the welfare of the lieges and the better fulfilment of his own legal duties, which he was proud to say were expanding at a satisfactory rate, and men-

tally he went on to say that if any members present had any desire to go to law in the near or distant future the said Joseph T. Shaw would be quite prepared to take them in and do for them, and he could guarantee satisfaction or money refunded cheerfully or otherwise, etc., etc.

That brings me to the point where I wish to announce that there is now a brand new leadership going begging. Of course, public opinion has not yet awakened to the need for any such commodity, but in the city here the stalwarts are straining on the leash and boasting of putting a candidate in every constituency, if for no other reason than to be able to say subsequently to the election that with 43 per cent of the votes this Government has 75 per cent of the representation. And they will be lucky as a party if the percentages won't look worse yet.

However, what tickled me was a caption in a daily paper which opined that "W. R. Howson will be choice of YOUNG Liberals." YOUNG Liberals, it said, yes young LIBERALS. That was marvelous in mine eyes, for I had taken it for granted that the young generation was too iconoclastic in regard to things ancient and obsolete to be caught in any web of modern political intrigue. So, like Moses when confronted with the mystery of the burning bush, I felt that I would have to step aside and see this strange sight. So I hailed me a cab and hied me to the arena where a preliminary canter was being engaged in by these Young Liberals.

Sure enough there was a meeting but shades of Rip Van Winkle, who do you think was there? Who else but OLD Joe Clark expostulating about how glad he was because the aspirants for leadership were coming forward in open meeting for nomination and were not selecting horses in some back room like they did in his younger days. Joe has lived politically a long time, but it's refreshing to find he really believes in a change of heart on the part of the new Liberalism. Then there was Gerry Pelton, back from a holiday, and breathing forth threatenings about the menace of group government in similar words to those he used when denouncing the C. G. A. a while ago. There were three or four others, and the demise of the U.F.A. Government was a fine talking point, and the principle of Coueism inaugurated. If they say a thing often enough they get to believe it and it comes



THE UNWANTED CHILD!

to pass. But maybe I had better close this to catch the mail. Don't forget to tell Ed. to get the bay mare's teeth fixed, for the Spring's here and we'll soon be rushing. So long, Bill.

Partyism Pilloried

An Eastern Opinion of "Co-operative Government"

(By E. W. H. in *Ottawa Citizen*)

Mr. Irvine believes that party government is the worst of all forms of government for present-day national needs and that the only excuse for its existence is that it works; somehow. He offers an alternative which he calls co-operative government based on functional group representation in a parliament purged of partyism.

In leading from his first point to his last, Mr. Irvine unmask the shams and absurdities of the two-party system. He certainly does a good job. When you are through reading the book I venture to say that you will carry away a conviction that party government is miles from being the flower of democracy that you probably thought it was, if not a second—that Mr. Irvine's cure is the best way out.

* * *

Early in his examination of the party system, the author sets forth the following as a fact:

Canada is governed by financial interests lacking both in intelligence and human sympathy.

But not, as some seem to think, by paying the election expenses of the parties. No doubt this is done, he says, and no doubt it serves to control governments in ordinary circumstances. The real strength of the financiers is greater and vastly more significant. It is economic power which they wield.

The writer seeks next to show that instead of political power originating amongst the people and extending from them upwards to government, the reverse is the case. Political power is "generated by finance and comes down through economic avenues to the Senate, thence to the cabinet, from the cabinet to the party system, and finally from the Commons to the people."

There is an exposure of the vote-getting tactics of the rival parties and of the futility of expecting any fundamental reforms as a result of party promises. "If the dawn of intelligence ever breaks on the masses of the people, the party system will end instantaneously," says Mr. Irvine.

The trouble appears to be that Parliament now tries to function with governmental machinery devised at a time when the Conservatives were all of the landlord class and the Liberals of the commercial class. It worked well enough then. But it does not work today, because every boy and girl born into the world alive, is *not* either a little Liberal or Conservative. Hence, if a change is not introduced voluntarily, a change will be forced.

Mr. Irvine says that functional group interdependence is the economic fact of today, and that the way to give parliamentary expression to that fact is to adopt a system of co-operative government founded on the group function principle. Co-operative government, he says, would establish the supremacy of Parliament and destroy the supremacy of party by separating every issue from

Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative

Organization on Contract Basis With Withdrawal Period—Immediate Needs Can Be Taken Care Of

Lougheed Building,
Calgary, Alta.,
March 12th, 1930

To all U.F.A. Locals and Others Interested:

Through the efforts of the United Farmers of Alberta an organization has been brought into being, incorporated under the name of Alberta Oil Consumers' Co-operative, Ltd. with unlimited common share capital and \$50,000 redeemable preference shares at \$20 each, bearing 8 per cent interest. The provisional directors of this company are A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; D. M. Malin, Edmonton; M. H. Ward, Arrowwood; R. B. Hanning, Manville; J. Jesse Strang, Claresholm; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; N. Lea, Calgary.

The organization is based on a continuous membership contract, with withdrawal period every five years. Each contract carries with it one share of common stock and one or more of preferred shares. The organization will be governed by the membership on the basis of one man one vote.

We wish to impress upon you that complete organization and arrangements have not been accomplished yet and can not be accomplished in time for spring requirements, but any business done on the basis herein set forth can be treated as if complete arrangements had been made, if you so desire.

The directors have completed arrangements with Petroleum Products Company Ltd., Head Office, Winnipeg, for the handling of their Red-Head Brand of

lubricating oils and greases and the board of directors is prepared to take and to fill orders from local associations for lubricating oils and greases on the basis of price list (printed on page 53).

You will understand that all orders must be accompanied by cash or the order for car-lots will be shipped draft attached to bill of lading which will be sent to your local bank.

Any orders you have already placed that have not been shipped can be cancelled and placed with us if you so desire.

Immediate needs can be taken care of promptly on application to the secretary, but will carry no obligation to either party.

The board is now considering ways and means of handling fuel oils but no arrangement to supply immediate requirements has been made and we are leaving this matter entirely in your own hands to meet the situation in your own way temporarily.

We would strongly advise you not to tie up with any concern for any length of time.

Method of organization and possible benefits to be derived are being investigated by the board and you will be advised of further developments as they take place.

Information desired by any person interested will be gladly supplied by the secretary, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, or any of the directors.

By order,

H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD,
Secretary, Pro Tem.

the life of the administration. Every issue would then stand or fall on its own merits.

* * *

Now I know that by this time those who have read this sketchy survey of an important contribution to political theory will have accumulated several questions beginning with, "Yes, but—." I can only refer you to Mr. Irvine's tome. It is an extremely enlightening treatise, and not hard to read. Personally I do not think he gives the party system enough credit for some things, though it must be fairly plain that in his main conclusions he is right.

"Co-operative Government" can be obtained from the U.F.A. Central Office, price \$1.00.

RADIO LICENSES

Up till the end of January of this year 375,068 radio receiving licenses were issued by the Canadian Government Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries since April 1, 1929, an increase of 98,142 over the corresponding 10 months in the previous fiscal year. Of the total of 375,068 Ontario has 186,719; Quebec, 64,518; British Columbia, 31,155; Saskatchewan, 29,097; Manitoba, 24,121; Alberta, 19,428; Nova Scotia, 11,574; New Brunswick, 7,571; Prince Edward Island, 760; Northwest Territories, 125.

"It is better to be weak and struggling for life in all directions than to be strong and rigid in political death."—John Hargrave.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

In U.F.A. Locals have not waited to be urged to organize such activities. They have learnt self-reliance by doing things for themselves. They have effected and are effecting very considerable savings for their members. If, without any departure from essential Local economic organization they can reach out into a wider field, these savings may be substantially enhanced, without impairment at any point of their local cohesion.

The educational and the spiritual, the most exalted social idealism, are the flowering of a plant whose roots are embedded firmly in the economic. If, from year to year, these roots were to be cut away, could vigorous life be maintained? We very much doubt it.

If the U.F.A. Local is to remain the unifying force in rural communities, is it not desirable that it should continue also as the foundation upon which is raised, through expanding membership based largely on definite local economic tasks such as are today carried on and may be extended to wider fields, the organization of the community.

HELPLESS.

(From the *Edinburgh Scotsman*.)

Mrs. Tompkins—"George is perfectly helpless without me."

Mrs. Simpkins—"So is my husband. Whenever he is mending his clothes, or sewing buttons on, or even darning his socks, he always has to come to me to thread the needles for him."

TWO ANGLES OF THE MARKETING PROBLEM

The Problem of Production and Its Regulation—Contact
With Consumer or Near Consumer



By J. P. WATSON

So far as Canadian producers are concerned, there are two angles to marketing, one of a local nature and capable of being successfully tackled by the producers themselves. The other, which may be called the distant angle, concerns the actual contact with the consumer or



near consumer. Local problems are: (a) wheat production increase out of proportion to other farm commodities caused by the stabilised prices in wheat since 1923; (b) the foolishness of sowing unproven varieties, resulting in a more or less degraded quality, and lessening demand by the miller; (c) increasing dangers of combining, due to too much hurry on the part of the grower; and (d) lastly, the rush to market-place with the modern truck.

Regulation of production is not quite practicable yet, although it is a live issue in Saskatchewan; uniformity of quality can be achieved through education, as can also the problem of threshing unfit grain. But the problem of price stabilisation during the period of heavy delivery, so far as the grower is concerned, can only be achieved through the Wheat Pool process. To make this clear let me remind you of deliveries to the Pool last year, which were as follows:

	Bushels
1923—	
September.....	26,660,000
October.....	69,098,000
November.....	61,886,000
December.....	42,066,000
1929—	
January.....	17,404,000
February.....	5,664,000
March.....	8,042,000
April.....	5,446,000
May.....	2,357,000
June.....	3,333,000
July.....	1,643,000
August.....	763,000

It will be seen that wheat literally rolled in to the towns and villages during four short months in that crop year. Think back to the time when it had to be sold outright on the day of delivery. Volume like that could mean only one thing, and it does not have to be even mentioned, as it is obvious. The Pool method has

become just an extension of the farm granary, receiving and moving to storage all wheat delivered to it until the market can absorb it without demoralisation. The Pool is able to do this because its members contributed two cents per bushel to create facilities. In Alberta alone, this fund has built outright four hundred and thirty-eight local elevators, which is a good record in the short space of time since 1924.

If wheat rushed in to Pool elevators in such quantity as mentioned during the peak months, and the Pool represents some fifty-one per cent of all the wheat in the West, non-pool growers must also have rushed wheat in in similar fashion, so the magnitude of this problem can be clearly seen with relation to the effect of this "dumping" on prices were there no stabilising system such as co-operative marketing.

Coming now to the distant angle, we find the point of consumption so far removed from the farm that the average farmer, however intelligent, is not in a position to judge for himself, but is dependent on reports from outside sources for all information relative to supply and demand. In the past, reports reaching the farm have been without exception colored by the desires of the party or group from which they emanated. Prices fluctuate daily on the vast exchanges on receipt of news which is bearish (in favor of buyers) or bullish (in favor of sellers) in nature. The whole process is one of manipulation, and the farmer, if he will stop to think, must know he is but a pawn in this gigantic process.

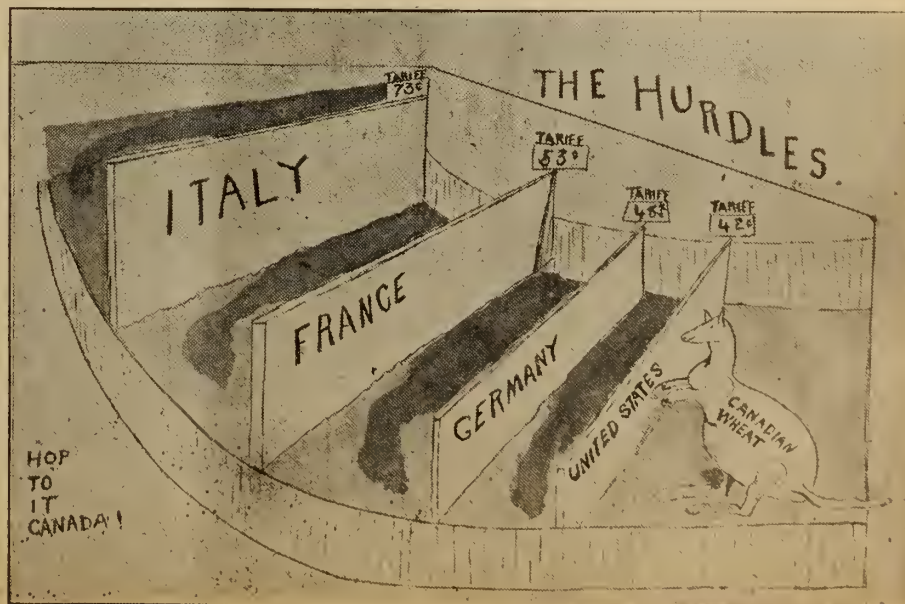
In the Pool, however, he has an agency which reaches out to every country in the world, and gathers, gleans and sifts the data regarding to supply and demand. Its fair analysis of all factors in the interest of the grower primarily, enables its officials to determine what a fair price in view of all factors should be. There can be no such thing as a "HOLD-UP" of consumers, in days of normal production. Neither can there be a "CORNER"

in wheat today, when supply is world-wide in its nature. No Canadian agency can compel Europe to pay out of reason, especially when there are sources of supply available approximating, at least, our Canadian quality.

But the startling thing to the Western farmer when reviewing this distant field is the step taken by European Governments to make their respective countries self-supporting. There is no parallel to it in history. France has ordered the use of 97 per cent domestic wheat in its flour mix to encourage home production, and to make this watertight has put into effect an import tax of 53c a bushel against foreign wheat. Germany urges home production by offering a substantial bonus on every bushel exported to outside countries, besides imposing a tariff of 48½c a bushel on foreign. Italy is the big stick indeed, as they ask 73c a bushel for the privilege of allowing us to sell them our wheat. And when we come to these United States to the south of us we find a barrier to the tune of 42c per bushel.

The situation to date this year has been succinctly stated by Andrew Cairns, when accounting for the limited demand for Western wheat to date; and it cannot be stated any more clearly than in his own words: 1, Large crops of good quality in important deficit countries and heavy farm marketings early in the season; 2, Government measures (including tariffs and milling regulations) tending to force greater dependence upon domestic supplies of wheat, especially during the early months of the season. 3, Unusual heavy marketing from the Danube-Hungary-Bulgaria-Roumania-Jugo-Slavia areas; 4, Largest feed grain crops in a number of years and plentiful supplies of rye; 5, Large world visible supplies which gave buyers a feeling of security in holding off as long as possible; 6, Very heavy shipments of old crop wheat from the Argentine during the early part of the season; 7, An unusually mild autumn which is said to have reduced and delayed demand for feed grains and possibly to some extent for wheat; 8, Uncertainties due to possible

(Continued on page 41)



NEWS LETTER FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Debate on Address Closes—Gardiner Presents U.F.A. Policies
—Soldier Problems—Tariff—Intermediate Credits—Miss
Macphail's Peace Resolution—Health Units



By L. H. JELLIFF, M. P.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The House of Commons resumed in earnest the work of the present session on Monday, February 24th, following the formal ceremonies of the previous Thursday. The opening ceremonies and the main legislative proposals of the Government for this session were featured in the letter of my colleague, Mr. Coote, in your last issue.

As usual, the first item on the agenda was the motion for an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. This motion was presented by R. W. Gray, M.P., for West Lambton, supported by a well composed and well delivered address. The motion was seconded by Vincent Dupuis, newly elected Member for La Prairie-Napierville. In the course of the discussion which ensued, comprehensive speeches were made by the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Premier, the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Chairman of the U.F.A. group, Robert Gardiner, M.P., and others. These speeches dealt with a great variety of important public questions and economic problems, such as foreign and domestic trade, the wheat situation, returned soldiers' problems, unemployment, existing financial conditions in the country, etc. To attempt to review the arguments, or to quote the opinions expressed, would carry me beyond the limits imposed in a letter of this kind.

Gardiner's Speech on Address

In the course of his speech, Mr. Gardiner commented on the wheat situation, expressing confidence that it would right itself, criticised the statement in the Speech from the Throne alleging an increase in foreign trade; urged action to adequately meet the condition and needs of the returned men and soldier settlers on the land; suggested that the Minister of Trade and Commerce institute an investigation of marginal dealings in grain on the grain exchanges; protested against the action of the Provincial Loan Board in their attitude towards loans applied for in certain areas in Alberta; made reference to the resolution adopted at the last Annual Convention of the U.F.A. relating to the Australian Treaty; and expressed the views of Farmers as to trade relations with the United States and Great Britain.

The debate on the Speech from the Throne came to a very sudden and unexpected close at the end of the speech of H. J. Barber, M.P. A number of members who intended to speak on the motion were absent from the Chamber preparing their speeches. Some of them came rushing breathlessly on the scene, only to learn, alas, that as no one arose to continue the debate when the last speaker closed, the motion had been declared carried. Unfortunate indeed, the loss of opportunity of embalming these speeches, composed with so much mental strain, exertion and exhaustion, and the burning of so much midnight oil, upon the immortal pages of Hansard. Perhaps, however, our tears are shed in vain, as they may be resurrected and inflicted upon a patient, long-suffering public in the next campaign. It is notable in this connection that the debate on the Speech from the Throne consumed but two days of the time of the House.

Ex-Soldiers' Disability Pensions

Following this, came the discussion of an important resolution presented by Peter McGibbon, M.P., in reference to disability pensions, providing in the case of any ex-soldier who had served in any theatre of war, applying for a pension or an increase of pension, and submitting evidence or an opinion from any reputable physician or surgeon in Canada, stating that his disability is directly or indirectly attributable to war services, the onus of disproof shall fall upon the Board of Pension Commissioners and, if not disproved, pensions shall be granted in accordance with the schedules now in force. An amendment was offered by W. G. Ernst, M.P., to the effect that in all applications for pensions where disability or death is proved, such disability or death shall be presumed to have resulted from and to be attributable to military service unless and until the contrary be proved. The discussion which ensued evidenced the general sentiment of the House that the Pension Act as it stands and is enforced at present was working hardship and disappointment to many returned men deserving of pensions, and that changes both in the act and the regulations governing its administration must be made in order to do justice to the ex-service men and their dependents.

A Notable Speech

In the course of this debate, Alfred Speakman, M.P., who has served continuously on the Pensions Committees of the House, took a conspicuous part and made a notable speech. A Government measure dealing partially with the subject was introduced by the Minister of Pensions and National Health, Dr. J. H. King, and was referred, together with the above-mentioned resolution and amendment, to a special committee of the House, with instructions to consider them and to go thoroughly into all matters affecting the well-being of the returned soldiers. It is hoped that the Committee's investigations and report will result in legislation that will meet fully, fairly and justly the conditions with which the returned men are confronted.

Duty on Auto Trucks

I will only in this letter make brief mention of a resolution of much importance to Farmers, presented by G. G. Coote, M.P., asking a reduction in the duties on auto trucks. The debate on this resolution was adjourned on motion of Mr. Bennett, and what disposition will finally be made of the same is accordingly uncertain.

A resolution presented by H. E. Spencer, M.P., of the U.F.A. group, urging that the Government should take into consideration the advisability of making grants to the Provinces equal to one-third the cost of establishing, and to cover permanently such full time health units as may be organized, brought out a general and favorable discussion and was accepted by the Government.

A resolution: "That in the opinion of the House consideration should be given to the setting up of a system of intermediate credits for agriculture" was ably presented by Alfred Speakman, M.P.,

and referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Miss Agnes Macphail, M.P., in an interesting speech, presented the following resolution, which brought out some eloquent addresses from all sides of the House, and was referred to the Committee on Industrial and Foreign Relations: "That in the opinion of this House for every one hundred dollars spent for war, one dollar should be spent to promote peace, by setting up a Chair of International Relationship and by instituting international scholarships in each Canadian University."

Two Important Measures.

I will conclude by simply calling attention to two bills presented to and now before the House, of great interest to the people of Alberta and members of the U.F.A., namely, a bill introduced by the Hon. Charles Stewart for approval of the agreement with the Province of Alberta for the return of its natural resources, and a bill from the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King for refusal of clearances to vessels conveying intoxicating liquors to countries which prohibit their importation.

As I close this letter, a serious and important debate is proceeding on a motion from the Conservative side in the nature of a want of confidence motion, demanding immediate cancellation of the order-in-council passed on the 26th day of September, 1925, extending the benefit of the provisions of the Australian Treaty to New Zealand. This will doubtless be touched upon more fully in the next letter to your paper.

(The next letter will be by W. T. Lucas, M.P.)

IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC

QUEBEC, P.Q.—The farmers of Quebec want to know why they cannot have cheap power like the farmers of the neighboring Province of Ontario.

Hon. Honore Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, attempted an explanation in the Legislature. He said the privately-owned companies found the cost of distribution in rural districts was too high and the number of customers too small.

When the opposition pointed out that Ontario under public ownership had overcome these difficulties, the Minister explained that in Ontario the Government pays 52 per cent. of the cost of constructing the rural distributing lines. Quebec, he said, was not prepared to embark on such an enterprise.

This Province is recognized as the citadel of "private enterprise," and public ownership is frowned upon, with the exception of the liquor business.

The Government monopoly of the sale of alcoholic beverages netted the Province more than \$8,000,000 in profits last year.

"In Britain more than 200 members of Parliament have signed a memorial asking the Government to withdraw state grants to the officers' training corps and the cadet corps in the universities and schools."—A. Fenner Brockway, M.P.

COMMENT FROM THE PRESS GALLERY

Opposition's Guerilla Warfare on the Bill to Guarantee Wheat Pool Advances—Puzzling Tactics—What is Their Significance?



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY
The U.F.A. Staff Correspondent

MANY here are quite puzzled to account for the fact that the bill for the guarantee of advances made to the Wheat Pool has been the subject of so much criticism in the Alberta Legislature. Whereas the bill, identical in form, has been put through the Legislatures of Saskatchewan and Manitoba without any opposition and with the appearance at least of almost entire unanimity both in the Assemblies and the press, in Alberta at all stages the Premier has had to encounter criticism.

When the measure was introduced for first reading J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, remarked that the Assembly was being asked to endorse a contingent liability without exact information and to pledge the credit of the Province without knowledge of the extent of the liability or the period which it covers. Mr. Duggan, the Conservative leader, while expressing great concern over the situation and his gratification that the Premier brought much encouragement, said that he would like more definite evidence. He didn't know what to believe. Other members of the old parties wished much more information. Col. Weaver, of Edmonton, being particularly desirous of assurance that the Pools had not engaged in speculation.

And so at the second reading and again in the committee stage, suggestions that all is not well, that the Premiers have something to hide, that the Alberta Legislature is not being taken into the confidence of Mr. Brownlee, attempts to elicit details as to policy and the nature of the operations and assets of the Pool; and all this along with earnest protestations that the speakers were supporters of the Pool and fully seized of the gravity of the situation and the possible effect of failure on the agricultural and business interests of Alberta and Canada!

WHAT is to account for it? Mr. Duggan tells the Assembly that he is confirmed in his appreciation of the value of co-operative marketing. Was he not chairman of the meeting held in Edmonton when the Wheat Pool was first formed? he asked. Yet Mr. Duggan, not content with requesting more information, actually makes the suggestion that since the Government is the Government of all the people, it ought to devise some means of protecting the interests of the non-pool farmers as well. Of course he quite innocently passes up the somewhat pertinent question as to how the unpooled wheat can be collected into a sort of non-poolers' pool so that it could be controlled and marketed in such a way as to ensure orderliness and give guarantees to the banks. That, of course, is too simple a question! And Mr. Prevey, while stating that he does not wish to stand in the way of the co-operatives! does not feel like being recorded as having made no protest. He does not see why members of the Legislature who do not believe in giving unlimited credit by the Province to one group in the industrial field should not put themselves on record. He then bluntly states that he is opposed to it. It is significant, however, that when Mr.

Speaker puts the question, though there is a silence that can be felt after the chorus of "aye" votes, not the faintest echo of a "No" can be heard. It was stated in the corridors after that the silence had purpose behind it. Members on the Government side were awaiting the sound of a "No"; and had there been a suggestion of one a division would have been called. That much by the way!

TO return to the question as to the reason for this criticism and opposition! Some think it is to be found in the few candid words of Mr. Prevey. Others believe that there is an attempt being made to win over the non-pool farmer to the old parties. Others again see in the situation a preparation for the next election which has in view sowing the seeds of unrest and attempting to capitalize upon the discontent which so often follows in the wake of a depression.

One thing is sure, the three Premiers met at Regina and arranged to present this bill to their respective assemblies. They, without doubt, agreed as to just how much of the situation it would be just, fair and wise to reveal. Mr. Brownlee tells the Alberta Assembly that not the party leaders only but every private member of the Legislature has been told all that he could tell them and that they must trust the three Premiers for the exercise of wise judgment. The explanation of the situation here as compared with that in the other two Provinces that most readily offers itself to your correspondent is that the opposition groups have felt so keenly the efficiency and force of this Farmer Government and have been frustrated so many times in attempts to belittle it and weaken the confidence of its supporters, that they have lost a sense of proportion and values in their chagrin, and cannot allow any occasion to go by, not even when according to their own declarations the situation is fraught with grave possibilities for the whole economic structure of Canada, without attacking it.

Once again we have evidence of the futility of the old system of Government and official opposition. The Labor benches took no such attitude. Though it is well known that some of the members of that group, if not all of them, hold the view that the laboring classes in the industrial field ought to have some scheme upon which they can rely for support in their struggle for economic betterment, similar to that now being given to the farmers through the guarantees of the Government, the Leader of that party, Fred White, made his position clear at the first reading. His group had assisted the passage of the bill incorporating the Wheat Pool and they were not now going to do anything which would in any way prejudice its success.

Without doubt the summer of 1930, or is it to be 1931? will disclose what has been behind this guerilla warfare of the opposition.

(Since the foregoing article was written by Mr. Priestley, the bill to guarantee advances to the Wheat Pool has passed third reading in the Assembly after an

amendment by J. T. Shaw had been voted down. This matter is dealt with very fully in the report printed on page 10. The bill received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor on March 11th.—Editor)

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Leaders Pay Tribute to Late Mrs. J. R. Love

Death of Distinguished Lady Causes Deep Sorrow in Legislative Halls

Deep sorrow prevailed in the legislative halls on Friday, March 7th, when it became known that Mrs. J. R. Love, wife of the U.F.A. member for Wainwright, had died suddenly that morning. About three weeks ago Mrs. Love gave birth to a baby girl. Though the mother had been detained in hospital suffering from flebitis all was thought to be well. Mr. Love was in the Legislature at eleven o'clock the previous evening.

At the opening of the sitting, immediately following prayers, Premier Brownlee rose and expressed the great regret and sense of loss experienced by the members and their intense sympathy with Mr. Love and family and moved a resolution covering the same. The resolution was seconded by George Webster, of Calgary, in the absence of Mr. Shaw, the leader of the Liberal Party. Messrs. Fred White and D. M. Duggan spoke in similar terms on behalf of their groups in the House; and the resolution was passed by standing vote.

The leaders all expressed their great admiration for the deceased lady, who was very popular among the members irrespective of party. The Premier said that she had made a real contribution to the social life of the Province. Mr. Webster had known her as a girl in Calgary, being a personal friend of the family. Mr. White remarked about her friendliness, especially at the time when as fiancée of the youngest member of the farmer group she was making acquaintance with other members. Mr. Duggan, as one long connected with the public life of Edmonton, spoke of her work among the women and girls of the city and later as Girls' Work Secretary of the Province, and said that she would continue to live in the lives of hundreds of young people throughout Alberta.

Mrs. Love for two or three years acted as one of the chaperons to the girls attending the Farm Young People's Week at the University, where she was universally liked by the young people.

N.F.P.

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VALUE OF FARM LAND

The average value of the occupied farm land of Canada, including improved and unimproved lands, is given as \$37.00 an acre for the year 1929, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This is a dollar an acre less than was the valuation for the year 1928. The average value of Alberta lands is given as \$28.00.

Alberta Legislative Assembly in Mid Session

Members Debate Important Resolutions and Deal With Legislature Program—The Problem of State Medicine—Trackways Bill Defeated

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

Health Insurance to Be Given Further Study by Government

Important Debate on State Medicine—Hoadley Amendment Carries

EDMONTON, Feb. 24.—“Sickness is the greatest of all hazards in the economic struggle,” said Chris Pattinson, Labor member for Edson, during the course of his speech today in support of the following resolution:

“That in the opinion of this Assembly the time has arrived when the Government should consider instituting a system of state medicine and health insurance.”

The discussion which followed showed a clear recognition on the part of members of the Assembly of the importance of the subject. Mr. Pattinson was supported in his resolution by R. H. Parkyn, Labor, of Calgary. Milton McKeen, U.F.A., Lac Ste. Anne, avowed his belief in state medicine in some form, but was not so sure about health insurance. Hon. Irene Parlyby, Hon. George Hoadley, J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, and Premier Brownlee all contributed to the discussion. An amendment moved by Mr. Hoadley finally passed, the Labor members only voting against it. The amendment was worded as follows:

“That after having due regard to the financial position of the Province, the Government should continue its efforts to improve the public health services rendered the people of the Province; and that the Government should further, in co-operation with other Provinces, continue its study of health insurance, presenting the result of such enquiry to the house.”

Mr. Pattinson, in introducing the resolution, stated that he had linked up state medicine and health insurance because they were complementary. The system was in vogue in Great Britain and also in France. These, it might be argued, were densely populated countries. Australia, however, which was a country similar to our own, had also inaugurated the scheme. A commission had been investigating in British Columbia and had recommended action to the B. C. Legislature.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE STATE

The speaker drew attention to the fact that we had already gone some distance in this direction in Alberta. He believed that health was as great a responsibility of the state as education. He complimented the Minister of Health on the work he had undertaken. There should be more and more emphasis placed upon preventive as against curative medicine. The real wealth of a people was its health. Mr. Pattinson was of the opinion that many doctors came to see the value of state medicine after experience with it, even after being hostile at its inception.

For the week commencing Mar. 10, correspondence from the Legislature has been taken over by J. P. Watson, during the absence of N. F. Priestley, who is visiting the Schools of Agriculture of the Province for the purpose of conferring with the staffs prior to the examination period, in regard to a text book on “Co-operation” which he is now preparing.

IN BRITAIN AND RUSSIA

Claiming that Labor was a pioneer in this as in other fields of social reform, Mr. Parkyn stated that one-third of the total population of England and Wales was now under the health insurance scheme. About 13,000 out of the 24,000 doctors were engaged by the state either whole or part time. He declared that the boast of the Christian nations that they looked after their women and children should be studied in the light of what is being done for those classes in Soviet Russia. He read statistics and regulations from the city of Moscow and the province of Moscow. These parts of the world were far behind the West in industrial development, but further ahead in legislation affecting, for instance, the working mother. He hoped Alberta would not lag behind.

Public sentiment had already gone a long way in this matter, declared Mr. McKeen. He thought it time to enlarge upon the activities of the Department of Public Health. He had heard good re-

BELIEVES STATE MEDICINE COMING



Hon. IRENE PARLBY

ports of medical work done at low costs in municipal districts organized for health purposes. Why not pay grants to municipalities doing such work, in a manner similar to the granting of money for road improvements? He urged that the situation was particularly serious with regard to maternity cases. He had information that many operations were rendered necessary on account of lack of attention at childbirth. He drew the attention of the house to the fact that great numbers of people were denying themselves the medical or surgical attention needed because of the cost of the same. Men were afraid to face the years of struggle necessary to pay off a large bill. Women, he thought, were particularly conscientious in this regard. Mr. McKeen thought that none could afford to pass up the subject lightly. Public opinion would sooner or later force an issue.

U.F.W.A. THE PIONEERS

The Hon. Irene Parlyby, Minister Without Portfolio, expressed sympathy with the resolution. She too felt that state medicine in some form was ultimately inevitable, in fact coming soon. Much advance was being made. Members should see the travelling clinics at work. She felt, however, that a study of conditions in Alberta rather than a statement of what had been accomplished in older countries should be the basis of action. She endorsed the municipal doctor and hospital system, and the use of district nurses. This work could be greatly enlarged by co-operation between the governing bodies.

In conclusion Mrs. Parlyby gently chided Labor for claiming the initiative in all these matters of social legislation. She recalled that the United Farm Women of Alberta had taken action along these lines as far back as 1916.

MINISTER PRESENTS VIEWS

The Hon. George Hoadley, in his capacity as Minister of Health, next addressed himself to the question. He asked what did state medicine mean? If the Legislature were to approach the problem intelligently it must realize all that was involved. He believed that the Province was now being carried along to what was understood as state medicine by what was now being done. He gave a list of paid officials of the Province now engaged in prosecuting health activities. They totalled 44 full time and 344 part time doctors, making 62.1 per cent of the medical men of the Province. In addition to these there were 150 doctors engaged part time under the provisions of the Workmen's compensation Act. In answer to a question, he stated that these were receiving sums varying from \$5 to between one and two thousand dollars per annum. This showed that the medical profession was very largely reconciled to receiving income from sources other than their private practice.

The annual convention of the Canadian Medical Association had in Toronto last year set aside a man with an adequate

financial provision to make enquiry into the whole question of state medicine. The medical men saw what was coming and desired to be prepared to take their part in developments. Some rather unlooked-for opposition to this tendency came from those who felt that state medicine would hand over the whole field of curative and preventive medicine to the medical profession. He read excerpts from a letter asking him the Minister, to step lightly in this direction and to preserve the rights of those who had other methods in view than those adopted by the medical profession.

Asked by J. T. Shaw if he claimed the credit of having initiated the policies now in vogue, Mr. Hoadley replied that in 1921 there was one doctor and one dentist out in the field under the Government. He had, however, instituted the present travelling clinic. He had recently met representatives of the oil companies operating in the Turner Valley and had advised that they co-operate to build a \$50,000 hospital to serve the 1500 to 2000 men working there, assessing the men \$2 a month for medical protection.

The facts were, said the Minister, that the Government were moving ahead in many ways. Several amendments to acts were being brought forward this session which would make for better health service. He believed in solving problems as they arose. He was now getting much co-operation from the medical profession; and he felt less inclined than formerly to force issues. He then moved his amendment.

NOT TO BE SCARED, SAYS SHAW

That he was not to be scared away from this issue by the assertion that state medicine was a step in the direction of socialization, was the declaration of J. T. Shaw upon rising to speak. He thought that as in education, so in health service, the state must take its place. This Government was not the first to recognize that. Neither the Farm Women as suggested by Mrs. Parlbay, nor Labor as claimed by Mr. Parkyn, could be credited with initiative in this matter. He recalled that the struggle for municipal hospitals had been carried on by persons not belonging to either of these groups.

Mr. Shaw said that he thought the Minister of Health was erecting a man of straw in his talk about opposition to the extension of health services. The Minister had seen the start made in 1921 and had thought it a good thing and followed it up. He, Mr. Shaw, was not in possession of sufficient information as to the feasibility of state medicine in Alberta. He thought that one weakness might be corrected by a greater co-ordination of the present services.

NEED FOR CAREFUL STUDY

Premier Brownlee stated that the situation resolved itself in his opinion into following a policy of studying the whole situation, taking into account the form of government prevailing and the nature of the services now in use; or suddenly launching into a state medicine scheme. He believed that much could be done by co-operating with other Governments now at work (e.g., B.C.) and improving upon the policies at present in operation. He believed health insurance to be a very important matter; but that all care should be taken before entering upon any scheme.

Closing the debate, Mr. Pattinson referred again to the B. C. commission's findings. They had declared that \$2 a

month for medical service and \$1 for health insurance would finance the scheme. He did not believe in this policy of drift. This talk about tendencies reminded him of a statement he had heard in a lecture on economics years ago, that a nickel magnet had a tendency to draw a ton

of steel. If the scheme was good in part, as the Minister of Health and his supporters had contended, then it was good as a whole. He thought the time had come to go to work and apply the principle to the life of Alberta in full.

Unemployment Insurance and Proportional Representation Feature Day's Debate

Leaders of All Groups to Confer on Insurance Plan—Resolution on "P. R." Defeated—Education Estimates Considered—Cost of Abolishing Examination Fees

EDMONTON, Feb. 25.—Labor members were in the spotlight today in both afternoon and evening sessions. After a short period of routine business, C. L. Gibbs, Labor member for Edmonton, introduced a motion urging that the Dominion Government institute as early as possible a nation-wide scheme of unemployment insurance. Before the Labor leader, Fred White, adjourned the debate at 5:10, amendments had been offered by J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, and Premier Brownlee in succession. So nearly alike in thought were these to the resolution that Mr. White adjourned the debate in order that, on the Premier's suggestion, leaders of all groups might get together to frame a resolution upon which the Assembly might be unanimous. Mr. Duggan also took part.

Another item in which Labor was to the fore was on the motion of Andrew Smeaton, Labor member for Lethbridge, urging that the Government provide for Proportional Representation in acts or city charters in which methods of election are prescribed. Mr. Smeaton presented a closely reasoned and forceful argument, in the course of which he used some of the weapons of the U.F.A. forged for the campaign of 1921. Upon division, however, it was found that apart from his own colleagues on the Labor benches, he had only the support of one other member, W. H. Washburn, U.F.A., Stony Plain. The discussion brought forth a declaration of belief in Proportional Representation from six members of the Assembly before the division was called; but many of these contended that it could not be applied to the sparsely settled areas of Alberta and should not be forced on the cities against their will.

In the closing hour of the evening, which was devoted to the passing of the estimates of the Department of Education in Committee of Supply, the Hon. Perren Baker was subjected to a barrage from the Labor benches directed by P. M. Christophers, Labor member for Rocky Mountain, with respect to a situation which had arisen in connection with the Blairmore School Board and a teacher, involving the Deputy Minister of Education. Many other members asked questions of the Minister, including the Liberal leader; but Mr. Baker had the satisfaction of seeing his estimates pass the committee that evening.

The resolution of Mr. Gibbs on Unemployment Insurance and the amendments offered were as follows:

"Whereas seasonal and technological unemployment in Alberta is becoming more and more serious a problem, involving large Provincial and Municipal expenditures of a non-productive nature:

"This Assembly urges the Dominion Government to bring in a nation-wide

scheme of Unemployment Insurance at the earliest possible moment."

Mr. Shaw moved as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Giroux, urging the Dominion Government,

"After consultation with the Provincial Governments and in co-operation with them, to investigate with the least possible delay, and if found satisfactory and practicable to institute an adequate system of Unemployment Insurance."

The Hon. Mr. Brownlee moved an amendment to the amendment, seconded by the Hon. Mr. McPherson, expressing the opinion that:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Government of Canada should, in co-operation with the Governments of the Provinces, continue its investigation into ways and means of meeting this problem, and should particularly consider whether any national scheme of Unemployment Insurance is practical, having regard to present conditions:

"Providing, however, that this Assembly urges upon the Dominion Government that no scheme be introduced in the Dominion House which calls for a contribution by the Provincial Governments without the concurrence of the Provincial Governments first had and obtained with respect thereto."

The Labor member for Edmonton was in excellent trim and made a notable speech. He was not claiming that the Labor Party had initiated this idea. They did, however, wish to accelerate the transition from the present individualistic basis of social effort to a social and co-operative society. Any criticism of the U.F.A. group in the Legislature which he had to offer was that while they were agreed with Labor upon the desirability of many reforms, their general attitude was that the time was not ripe.

Mr. Gibbs contended that the Federal Government having control of taxation that had directly to do with the distribution of wealth, was the proper body to undertake such a scheme. A Government that could reduce or increase income tax and create or adjust tariffs had all the necessary power.

CHARITY METHOD NO SOLUTION, SAYS GIBBS.

"I do not believe in a charity solution of the problem of unemployment," said Mr. Gibbs, "Charity covers a multitude of sins—sins of arrogance on the one hand and servility on the other." He believed that all social handicaps came to roost finally in the backyard of the primary producer.

"Unemployment was not a new thing," said the member. He recalled the words of One of old, "Why stand ye here all the day idle?" and the answer: "Because no man hath hired us." What a tragedy!

This standing all day long at the gate, then going home with empty hands, perhaps to a wife and children! How did the problem arise? It used to be said that there was plenty of work and that men who did not work were loafers. The modern problem, it was now seen was a direct result of the progress of mankind. Roger Babson was the authority for the statement that in many industries one man could now do the work previously done by forty; and that there are, for instance, machines that can make as many as a hundred times the bricks formerly made in the same time by one man.

"SOW THISTLE" OF INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

It was possible, of course, said Mr. Gibbs, that in a new country and with new mechanical inventions there might be found new outlets for the use of man power sufficient to take up much of the slack; but the problem would have to be faced again sooner or later. It was estimated that in the various industrialized countries there are some 10,000,000 men unemployed. This meant that there were probably some 20,000,000 others involved through relationship. This thing, he said, was the great sow thistle of the industrial world, spreading into a huge patch over the field of production. Some great business executives were seized with the importance of the problem; but unfortunately many of them had not even seen it yet. Society could not depend on these men as a class for a solution.

Mr. Gibbs gave figures to show that there was an unjust burden being imposed on the cities; and in answer to Premier Brownlee, said that much of the work being undertaken by Edmonton, for instance, was not being done with economy and was not effecting the solution in the right way. The city was being called upon to provide work of this kind for people who did not belong to it, to the detriment of its own regular workers. He contended that just as the Workmen's Compensation Act had forced employers out of self-interest to protect their employees, so would interest be aroused in the problem of unemployment by the proposed scheme of insurance. He urged that Canada place herself in line with all other progressive governments, the United States being excepted.

SHAW SEES B.N.A. ACT AS OBSTACLE.

Briefly contending that the British North America Act stood in the way, Mr. Shaw agreed that the problem was a pressing one. The Dominion Government, however, had not the power to make industry do its share. Mr. Gibbs interposed that the act could be amended. To which Mr. Shaw replied that to amend such acts had always taken years. The Department of Justice, he declared, had placed the responsibility on the Provincial Government. The Dominion Government could, however, make grants as in the case of the Old Age Pensions Act. Mr. Shaw was somewhat pessimistic. The guillotine would no doubt be used, or if not the resolution would find its way to the waste-paper basket. He moved his amendment.

PREMIER SAYS PROVINCES SHOULD BE CONSULTED.

Premier Brownlee assured the other side of the house of his sympathy in this matter. He was not so sure, however, that the problem was as pressing or as constant as Mr. Gibbs believed. He gave figures to show the fluctuations of the

past ten years. He did not fear the term "socialization." Many things were to-day accepted as matter of fact which a few years ago were deemed quite revolutionary. The Fathers of Confederation were wise men, but they had not been able to see the trend of events in a rapidly changing modern society. Under the form of government which obtained in Canada it was evident, said the Premier, that no one Province could meet the problem. There would have to be joint action. The B.N.A. Act had stood in the way of the Old Age Pension scheme, but the difficulty had been overcome. In this connection the Premier was very emphatic that no scheme should be put through without the fullest consultation with the Provinces. This had not been done in the case of the Old Age Pension Act. Co-operation to be such must be complete. He would sign no blank cheque for the Dominion Government.

Dealing with the effects of immigration on unemployment, the Premier avowed his belief that the next ten years would see a great expansion of industry in Alberta, and he did not believe that the requisite man power would be available from natural increase. There would obviously then be need of immigration. He told of the difficulties in this matter. Carloads of immigrants not desired by the Alberta Government had been shipped to Golden, B.C., and to Alsask, Sask., and to Winnipeg, out of whom many had found their way to Alberta. Railways and immigration agencies, agents of the sugar-beet industry and others had brought people in who had ultimately swollen the ranks of unemployment. 61 per cent of those seeking relief this winter had come to Canada in the last five years. 150 of the Edmonton group had come in the last twelve months.

In answer to a question by Mr. Webster, the Premier stated that the Province was being represented at the Unemployment conference in Ottawa by Henry E. Spencer, M.P., for Battle River, and one other member of the Alberta group in the House of Commons. He then moved his amendment stating that he was willing to waive decision on the matter and get together with the other groups to see if some unanimity might not be reached.

DOMINION SHOULD EVOLVE SCHEME, SAYS DUGGAN.

Mr. Duggan in a few words stated that the amendments admitted Provincial responsibility, and for the present he held that the Dominion Government should evolve some scheme. He complained that there was a tendency in these things to await a crisis before moving. He contended that unless there were a more flexible attitude on the matter of the British North America Act, Canada would some of these days be split in two. The Western Provinces might as well quit now as depend on the interpretations of constitutional lawyers.

Mr. White agreed with these remarks on the B.N.A. Act, and moved the adjournment of the debate that some common ground might be reached on which all parties in the Assembly might unite.

DEBATE ON PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

The resolution on Proportional Representation by Mr. Smeaton, Labor member for Lethbridge, in the following terms, was defeated by 36 votes to 7 following a somewhat extended debate:

Resolved, that this Legislature favors the principle of minority representation to all elective bodies throughout the Province and urges the Government

to provide for Proportional Representation in all acts of city charters in which methods for the election are prescribed.

Mr. Smeaton spoke of the need of such changes in the electoral machinery as would provide for a full and proper expression of public opinion. He quoted ex-Premier Baldwin of Britain as having said that failure to work out democracy would shake the fabric of the universe; and that perfect democracy could never be attained till all the people played a part. John Stuart Mill, great political economist, had said that true democracy implies the representation of all.

Proportional representation, said Mr. Smeaton, had been advocated by many men of all parties. Its great idea was to give due representation to all substantial minorities. Though under P.R. the decision would remain in the hands of the majority, in any representative body the voice of the minorities would be heard. P. R. had been tried in several cities of the Province, but in all, save one, had been abandoned for what was known as the simple plural system. Now, while the cities had been granted local autonomy, he held that they should not interfere with the fundamental rights of citizens. He contended that the resolution involved no departure from principle in this respect, as the Province assumed the right to say how towns and villages and municipalities should vote. The merits or demerits of P. R. were not really under discussion, merely the right of substantial minorities in civic affairs to voice their needs and convictions.

The simple plural system brought forward by the Civic Government Groups in Edmonton and Lethbridge had practically the effect of killing independent candidature. In fact to protect themselves from being deprived of all representation, minorities had to nominate as many candidates as there were vacancies. This had been made an excuse for opponents of Labor to make the assertion that Labor was trying to dominate in city politics.

In conclusion the Labor member for Lethbridge said that he could see no way of continuing the economic group method of representation, if proportional representation, the only system by which, in his opinion, it could be made effective, were taken away. The member's speech, begun just before the adjournment at six o'clock, was made for some time to a bare quorum after the supper hour; but before he had reached his conclusion the benches were well occupied again; and he took occasion to read to the Farmer members from their own election literature of some years ago.

EDMONTON LIBERAL OPPOSES.

W. W. Prevey, Liberal, Edmonton, opposed the resolution. He said that the people of the cities apparently did not care for Proportional Representation. They did not understand it, with the exception of one group (apparently referring to Labor) whose leaders spent a great deal of time educating their followers in its use. For this reason, he contended, it gave not true representation, but gave one class representation out of proportion to its numbers. Without P.R. people could vote for a man rather than for a slate. He believed that the cities should be allowed to vote as they chose.

Mr. Gibbs countered the argument of his fellow member for Edmonton by saying that with the plural system now in vogue a strongly organized minority presented a solid block against independents. The literature of the C.G.A. at last

year's elections had carried the slogan, "If you split your vote, you nullify it." P.R. did admit of independence. Mr. Gibbs openly admitted that Labor stands for a very definite group in the social order. The C.G.A. stood for no definite group and had no platform, said he. The alternative to P.R. was the ward system, long since discarded by progressive cities. Without P. R. or the ward system, whole communities in the cities were without representation for years on end.

J. T. Shaw stated that he had long been a friend of P.R. He was fearful, however, that Proportional Representation was used to promote narrow class interests. This was probably the cause of its loss of popularity. Edmonton and Lethbridge had both abandoned it; and he had been told that Calgary was ready to do the same. It was perhaps splendid in theory, but of doubtful value in practice. He would oppose a resolution which he thought involved an invasion of the rights of others by the Legislature. The cities, he contended, ought to have the right to choose their own method of voting.

McPHERSON THINKS CITIES SHOULD CHOOSE.

Hon. O. L. McPherson concurred in the view that the cities ought to be allowed to make their own choice. He believed in P.R. and would try to institute it under proper conditions. To discuss its merits under the resolution before the Assembly only confused the issue. The autonomy of the cities was the important point.

Col. C. Y. Weaver avowed himself also a believer in P.R.; and declared at the same time that he had recognized the tendency to dictate to the cities. There was now a dual system prevailing in the Province: one in the country and another in the city. He would not dictate to the cities in respect to their method of voting at Provincial elections any more than he would with respect to municipal elections.

Hon. Perren Baker, replying to the charge of Mr. Smeaton that the U.F.A. group had departed from their original principles, reminds the Assembly that the U.F.A. had advocated P.R. in multiple member constituencies and the single transferable vote in single member constituencies.

Mr. Weaver: Does the Honorable Minister think a Dominion constituency too large?

Mr. Baker: Yes! Provincial affairs are more intimate and require the close attention of the representative. He would oppose the resolution, "Not," he said, "that I love Proportional Representation less; but I love proper liberty more."

Mr. Smeaton in summing up, stated that whatever the fate of his resolution, it had at least resulted in causing the members of all parties to declare themselves and record their unalterable faith in P. R. The Labor party had espoused this cause for many years. The argument that the cities should be allowed to choose their own method did not appeal to him. The Legislature refused that right to towns, villages and municipalities. The question was, said he: Is the method fair and just?

ESTIMATES OF DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

With Sam Brown, of High River, in the chair, the Assembly in committee of supply, on February 25th, spent the remainder of the evening considering the estimates of the Department of Education, giving P. M. Christophers the opportunity to harry Mr. Baker for an explana-

tion of the attitude of the Minister and his Deputy in the case of a teacher who had, according to Mr. Christophers, been accused of unprofessional conduct by the Deputy, because he had declined to go to Blairmore school after having accepted the appointment. So frequently did Mr. Christophers press his questions on the Minister that the Premier intervened, and asked if the Chamber were developing into a court of law.

Important items of information were elicited during the discussion. Mr. Baker stated that the demand for teachers was for the present fully met. There were a number of teachers seeking vacancies. These would all be absorbed in a few weeks.

Answering a question of Mr. Shaw with respect to examinations, Mr. Baker said that we were the most examined people in the world, and admitted that with examinations in mind neither teacher nor pupil did their best work; but he did not see that the educational system in this Province could function without them.

COST OF ABOLISHING EXAMINATION FEES.

Mr. Sanders asked if there was any prospect of a reduction in examination fees. Mr. Baker replied that the advantage in a fee was that both parents and pupils tended to take the examination more seriously. To abolish fees would mean that some \$90,000 a year would have to be paid by the taxpayers.

The Province is supporting at schools in Winnipeg and Vancouver 58 deaf and 22 blind children, Mr. Baker stated, answering questions as to the details of the vote of \$45,000 for Education, Maintenance and Transportation of Deaf and Blind Children.

The sum of \$120,000 is set apart for loans to Normal School students; and included in the total of \$358,520 estimated capital expenditure was the sum of \$233,520 for the University of Alberta, which would be largely expended, said Mr. Baker, in removing farm buildings from their present site on the University grounds and in purchasing new land for the University farm. The total estimates on income account were passed, amounting to the respectable sum of \$2,624,746. Opposite this must be set the estimated income of \$220,310. About one dollar out of every seven spent by the Province during the coming fiscal year will be spent on education.

Assembly Discusses Immigration Policy

Motion to Turn Over Control to Labor Department Rejected—Damage to Crops by Flood

EDMONTON, Feb. 26.—The vexed subject of immigration was before the Assembly at the instance of R. H. Parkyn, Lab., in a resolution worded as follows:

"Resolved that this Assembly urges upon the Dominion Government that all matters pertaining to immigration shall be placed under the Department of Labor, and that an advisory committee be set up consisting of Provincial and industrial representatives, to consider policies and collect facts in relation to immigration."

Mr. Parkyn gave a long list of the organizations which, in addition to the Federal Government, had been entrusted with the task of bringing people into Canada. Government under both parties had signally failed in this matter. \$30,-

000,000 had been spent in promoting immigration, with the sole result that Canadians had assisted by their energy and money in peopling the United States.

The Labor member was proceeding at some length to develop an argument that land had been used by the capitalist forces in society to exploit the working class, when he was ruled out of order and asked by Speaker George Johnston to speak more closely to the subject matter of the resolution. Mr. Parkyn found himself unable to proceed, to the regret of the members, who find him at all times interesting.

That such action as the resolution had in view would probably be looked upon as an invasion of the rights of the Federal Government, was the opinion briefly expressed by J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader. In any case Mr. Shaw greatly doubted that the Department of Labor could take over "all matters pertaining to immigration."

Mr. Gibbs differed. He did not see any interference. He thought that the Legislature had a right to decide that things were not being run right. He thought it an excellent idea. The Department of Labor would look at matters of immigration from the point of view of the social results, instead of using land as chips in the poker game of profits. Corporations did not care what the social results of any policy were so long as they could sell lands, make freight charges and pile up profits. To link up immigration with the Department of Labor would be to bring it under the purview of those who are at grips with social problems.

While it was true that the Legislature did discuss problems in which the Dominion Government was involved, said Premier Brownlee, he doubted its having the right to attempt to arrange the conduct of Departments. That was the function of the Prime Minister himself. He, like Mr. Shaw, was doubtful of the value of placing immigration under the Department of Labor. It might be just as logical to put immigration matters in Alberta under the Department of Agriculture, because it is largely a land settlement question. Neither was he in love with the advisory board idea.

The greatest essential, the Premier considered, was that there should be the fullest co-operation between the Provinces and the Dominion in these matters. One thing was sure, the immigration into Alberta must be below the line of power of absorption rather than above it.

A strong negative vote was registered to the motion and no division was called.

FLOOD DAMAGE IN NORTH COUNTRY

Floods causing much damage to crops and property and preventing development in the region of the mouths of the Heart and West Prairie Rivers and Lesser Slave Lake were the subject of a resolution by L. A. Giroux, Lib., Athabasca, who put up a strong plea for a detailed location survey and estimate of costs for diversion of the flood waters into the Little Smoky River. Mr. Giroux showed that the floods were caused by the backing up of the waters of the lake together with log jams in the rivers from driftwood carried down from the forest reserves.

Reading from the report of a preliminary survey which estimated the costs as being around a quarter of a million dollars, and stating that the ditches proposed would not permanently solve the problem, as the driftwood would continue to block all channels, Hon. O. L. McPherson opposed the resolution. He advised against accepting such re-

sponsibilities as a Province. It was a local matter and should be undertaken by the district as were irrigation or drainage projects in other parts of the Province. Probably a charge of five or ten dollars an acre over the area involved would finance the scheme.

Mr. Giroux asked leave to withdraw his motion rather than have it "turned down."

Granting of Further Coal Leases Opposed

Resolution by Labor Member Adopted—Premier States Government Policy

EDMONTON, Feb. 26.—Carrying unanimously a resolution offered by P. M. Christophers, Lab., Rocky Mountain, on Wednesday afternoon, February 26th, the Assembly placed itself on record as being opposed to the granting of any further leases for coal mining till the present areas under lease have been satisfactorily developed. The Premier concurred in the arguments advanced by Mr. Christophers; and apart from two questions asked by J. T. Shaw, no other member took part in the discussion.

Mr. Christophers stated at the outset that he would make exception in his statement of the case to the settlers who were able to make use of coal lying near the surface for their own purposes. At the same time, however, he would have the members take note of the fact that through improper methods of mining millions of tons of coal had been destroyed by fire in these surface mines.

The main contention of the member from Rocky Mountain was that there are now mines enough in operation to supply four times the present market demand for Alberta coal. Four mines in Pennsylvania had produced in the year 1923 as much coal as all the 210 mines of Alberta. No more mines should be opened, he declared, till the present mines had perfected their mechanical equipment. He would force the companies now operating to get down to scientific production. In his opinion the withholding of further leases would put the Province in the position of being able to nationalize the mining industry much more easily at some future time.

Mr. Brownlee supporting the resolution reserved the same proviso with respect to the privileges of settlers. He stated that he had only recently had conference with officials of the C.P.R. and had suggested that they spread their output more evenly among the nine mines operating in the Crow's Nest Pass. The C.P.R. was the one main market.

The Premier pointed out that the Province would have to honor all contracts and leases outstanding upon the taking over of the Natural Resources.

Mr. Shaw asked what would happen in the event of the discovery of coal of high class carbon content, e.g. anthracite.

Mr. Christophers said he would make no exceptions without first consulting the Legislature. Only in the past month there had been enquiry on the part of English coal operators with respect to leases in the area west of Calgary. They had been told that the leases had been issued and that development could not be blocked. Mr. Shaw would have the resolution provide for the exception of which he had spoken; but on receiving the assurance of the Premier that no leases would be granted without the consent of the Legislature, let the matter stand.

(Feb. 27th proceedings reported elsewhere)

Trackways Bill Beaten by Two to One Vote of the Legislative Assembly

Decisive Defeat for Toll Road Scheme on Third Presentation to Legislature—Brownlee Develops Unusual Warmth in Attack on Proposal

EDMONTON, Feb. 28.—Bringing in to the Legislature for the third year in succession a bill for an Act to grant a charter to the Alberta Trackways Co., Ltd., Donald Cameron, U.F.A., Innisfail, the new sponsor for the bill, started a debate yesterday afternoon, which was carried over into to-day, when it occupied the entire sitting. The discussion, which was on the motion that the bill be given a second reading, produced a debate of unusual quality in which several members who have not spoken previously this session took part. At the conclusion on Friday afternoon, Mr. Cameron admitted that he had "got quite a kick out of it." The debate cut across party lines, and the vote recorded was practically that of last year. An unusual feature of the vote was the pairing of eight members for and against. Four U. F. A. members, three Liberals, two Labor, three Conservatives were recorded for the motion, making eighteen in all with the four paired.

Those supporting the bill in debate in addition to Mr. Cameron were Messrs. McKeen and Matheson on the Government side; John Irwin, Cons., and George Webster, Lib., two of the Calgary members; while speaking against it were Messrs. R. M. McCool, U.F.A., Cochrane; Lorne Proudfoot, U.F.A., Acadia; Premier Brownlee and two Labor members, R. H. Parkyn, Calgary, and C. L. Gibbs, Edmonton.

Though the bill provides for a charter to construct super-highways through the Province from the International Boundary to Edmonton and from Calgary to Banff, it was recognized freely by all debaters that the longer stretches are not immediate possibilities and the discussion ranged itself around the feasibility of the proposed speedway to Banff from Calgary at an estimated cost of \$40,000 per mile.

"REFLECTION ON ASSEMBLY'S INTELLIGENCE"—BROWNLEE

Premier Brownlee, the only Minister speaking on the subject, developed more than usual warmth. He suggested that it was rather a reflection on the intelligence of the Assembly that the sponsors of the bill should again take up the time of the Legislature after being defeated in the two previous sessions, especially when they brought no new facts or arguments.

Outlining the provisions of the bill, Mr. Cameron said that it was the object of the company to provide an eighteen-foot wide cement track through the Province from Edmonton to the boundary, and from Calgary to Banff, upon which tourists could travel for a small fee, the rates to be set by the Public Utilities Commission. He had presented a petition to the Assembly containing over seven thousand names endorsing the objects of the bill.

Mr. Cameron drew attention to the high taxes which had been imposed in some sections of the United States to pay for the building of the highways now demanded by automobile traffic. Sooner or later that demand would make itself felt here in Alberta. He felt that the Prov-

ince would have enough to do to extend its own highway system; and if a financially sound company could and would undertake a project such as this which would give people a service for which they were prepared to pay he saw no reason why they should not be permitted to do so. In fact the only thing that made it necessary for the company to approach the Legislature was to obtain the right to cross road allowances and expropriate land. The speaker denied that this was a reversion to an eighteenth century practice. No one would be compelled to pay toll to travel between points. If they did not choose to travel by the super-highway they had access free to the roads of the Province. He believed the company to be sound; and if given the charter they could prove that to the Board of Utilities Commission.

IRWIN AND WEBSTER SUPPORT BILL.

John Irwin, one of the Conservative members for Calgary, endorsed Mr. Cameron's remarks. He drew attention to the great increase of traffic each year. He had noted that the present gravelled highway to Banff did not stand up under the heavy week-end traffic from Calgary.

George Webster said he had consistently advocated heavy expenditure on roads. He did object, though, to the Province entering upon a hard surface road program. The demand, however, was there. He for one would help the Government to resist any extra demand which might be set up by the building of this particular stretch of road. He thought that the Province had been fully protected also against the idea that, in the event of the failure of the company, which he thought extremely improbable, the Government would take over the scheme.

Answering Mr. Parkyn as to the genuineness of the signatures on the petition, Mr. Webster said he knew a great many of the men whose names were there and they were reputable citizens.

He reiterated that there was a great demand for the super-highway. He quoted the U. S. statistician, Roger Babson, as saying that the governing bodies of North America were spending the sum of seventeen billion dollars annually on roads. Mr. Babson saw no reason why Governments should not finance their undertakings in this realm in part by toll charges.

Mr. Webster congratulated the Government upon the success of the road program of the past years. He told that 72,451 cars had been recorded as having passed over the Calgary to Banff road in nine months last year. He again stressed the economic value of roads and looked forward to the day not distant when there would be a circle of highways linking Calgary, Banff, Jasper and Edmonton.

R. M. McCool opposed the bill on the ground that the roadways of any state or Province should belong to the people. It was too early in the life of Alberta for such a scheme in any case. He cited the

satisfaction of tourists over oiled roads and expressed the view that much might be done in this way to meet tourist demand. He drew attention to what he deemed the weakness of the argument that this road would attract tourists. What tourist would drive hundreds of miles over gravelled roads from points south of the boundary in order to enjoy sixty miles of smooth highway between Calgary and Banff? As for the petition, he doubted the genuineness of many of the signatures. A telegram from the mayor of Cochrane had stated that no name of the 367 recording their address as Cochrane came from that place. Of the 178 given as resident at Radmore, only three were bona-fide residents. The others were transient workmen, large numbers being neither citizens of Alberta nor of Canada. Of the 42 down for Crossfield, many were boys and non-citizens. He thought the petition should have no weight.

Lorne Proudfoot agreed that there was a distinct trend toward a higher type of road. There was also the trend, he thought, to do things co-operatively, to remove the element of profit from public services. Babson had been quoted in support of the toll principle; but he, the speaker, thought that Babson meant tolls for revenue on publicly-owned roads. He contended that a super-highway, when built, should be built on established routes and in the regular order of things as the need and the Province developed. If constructed prematurely, who but the people would have to pay for these services?

Milton McKeen asked if any objection to expropriation of land had been registered by land owners on the proposed route. If not, he would support the bill. It was in the same class as a railway. There had been an increase in 8 years in the cost of highway maintenance of \$830,000. The building of this trackway would probably save \$50,000 a year in highway maintenance.

R. H. Parkyn believed that it would be more just to give the ordinary road facilities to all the people first before giving a super service to the few. He deplored the tendency to spend unlimited money on luxury before remedying the conditions which stunted the lives of the children of the nation.

Mr. Cameron: Will the money be spent for social reform if we do not build the trackway?

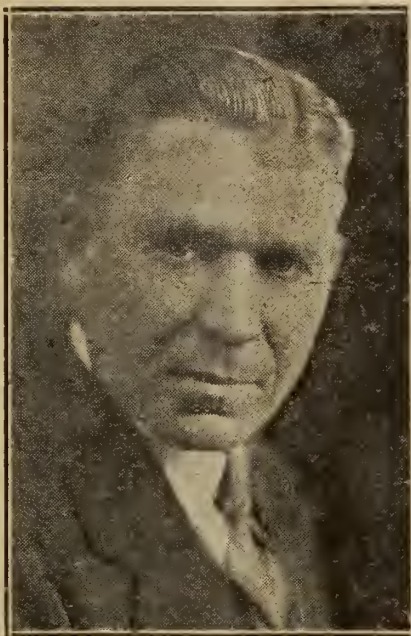
Mr. Parkyn: Perhaps not, but the Government should tax the people who have money to throw away.

SUSPECTS PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES.

C. L. Gibbs said that he suspected the principles and purposes behind this bill. He feared that the promoters were primarily interested in promotion profits rather than the good of society. He noted that the proposed route was on the other side of the river from the original highway. Why? Were the scenic beauties greater? He thought that perhaps the prospects were magnificent for salesmanship similar to that which had prevailed in boom times in the cities in the past. He feared that the trackway would develop into a "waterway" and that if any financial difficulties were met the company might "take it out of construction."

There was the necessity, said Mr. Gibbs, of considering the people who would use the cross roads. It would mean much supervision and policing. Then, too, the Government had the responsibility of protecting the public from the tendency

VOTES AGAINST TRACKWAYS BILL



Hon. O. L. McPHERSON
Minister of Public Works

to unwise speculation. He noticed that there was no provision for control under the Board of Utilities Commission. In conclusion, he was convinced that if the demand became insistent for such roads then the Assembly would have to take it into advisement. They would then see to it that the people paid for a road rather than for an estate in Florida or an expensive yacht on the Pacific.

POSITION OF GOVERNMENT UNCHANGED.

Stating at the outset of his speech that the position of the Government had not changed from that of last year, Premier Brownlee put forward the following considerations: The Legislature had a duty to perform to the public with respect to the soundness financially of this company. He was not satisfied of that. This was a young Province and did not need super-highways yet. It was no inducement to tourist traffic to come many hundreds of miles to travel for two hours over a good road. The financial statement presented contained many fallacies. The figures called for a greater increase of traffic in one year than had occurred in the past ten years. When the time came for paved roads, the paving would be done on the present road beds and for the good of all the Province. Turning to Mr. Cameron, the Premier concluded by saying that if Mr. Cameron was alarmed at the possibility of the Government having to pay for the construction of hard surfaced roads, he could only say that if the Legislature gave its consent to the bill now being considered the demand would be greatly accelerated and that time brought fifty per cent nearer.

Though there were many calls for "Question," Archie Matheson claimed the right of a private member to express his views. He thought that it was possibly a good thing to give a scheme like this a trial in one section of the Province. Much development was converging upon the City of Calgary, and he felt that a double highway to Banff would shortly be justified.

Mr. Matheson believed that with the basic industry of the Province in difficulties there should be nothing put in the way of the development of other phases of the economic life. Tourist traffic, he held, was somewhat in the nature of an industry.

Summing up the debate, Mr. Cameron thought that some of those who opposed the bill had made out a very good case for it. He paid a graceful compliment to the Premier, with whom he did not like to differ, by saying that his judgment was so near one hundred per cent right that he could not understand why it was not sound in this case. Members from many sections of the house called for a recorded vote, and the division was then made with the results as follows:

For the Motion: Messrs. Cameron, Galbraith, Smith, N.S., Matheson, Enzenauer, Shaw, Webster, Frame, Prevey, White, Christophers, Duggan, Weaver, Irwin.

Against the Motion: Messrs. Smith, V.W., Reid, Hoadley, Brownlee, Lymburn, Parlby (Mrs.), Baker, Carson, Love, Forster, Buckley, Farquharson, Peterson, Cook, Smith, G.W., Stringam, Sanders, Proudfoot, Conner, Washburn, Joly, Andrews, Mihalcheon, Hennig, Breton, McCool, Walker, Allen, Giroux, Gibbs, Pattinson, Parkyn.

Paired: Claypool (for), McPherson (against); Lang (for), Brown (against); W. C. Smith (for), MacLachlan (against); McKeen (for), Delisle (against).

Motion to Transfer Police Control Lost

New Conservative Leader Takes Opposite Stand to That of Former Leader McGillivray

EDMONTON, March 3.—After having occupied parts of three sittings of the Assembly, the resolution of D. M. Duggan, Conservative leader, asking that the Mounted Police be substituted for the Alberta Provincial Police, according to terms of an offer debated last year in the Assembly and then defeated, met a similar fate at the hands of a large majority this evening, March 3rd. Of the forty-five members in their seats at the time of the division, only the three Conservatives and four of the five Liberals present voted for the motion.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Duggan took a stand in this matter quite opposite to that of his predecessor in office, Mr. McGillivray, in the debate of last year. Mr. McGillivray has not yet taken his seat this year. The text of the resolution read:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this Assembly the Government of this Province should accept the offer which the Dominion Government made to police this Province with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

Speaking on the resolution during the three sittings were Attorney General Lymburn; George Webster, Lib.; C. Y. Weaver, Cons.; Milton McKeen, U.F.A.; Premier Brownlee; J. T. Shaw, Lib.; Hon. Perren Baker; Hon. George Hoadley; Sam Brown, U.F.A., in addition to Mr. Duggan.

Mr. Duggan reviewed the proposals made. He estimated that to make the change would effect a saving of about \$250,000 and give greater efficiency. He gave figures to back his contentions, and

(Continued on page 24)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Wheat, a New Empire Problem

By Professor C. R. FAY, Department of Economics, University of Toronto.

Note.—Prof. C. R. Fay, the author of the following article, is well-known in Alberta. On various occasions he has visited this Province and addressed co-operative conventions.

The relation of the producer in Canada with the consumer in Great Britain has come into the limelight, owing to the embarrassing fall in the price of wheat during the present crop year. It may be taken as a law of sound business that the producer exists to serve the consumer with regularity; and as a law of social health that production at less than cost over a long period is hurtful to the well-being of the producing nation. The reconciliation of these two points of view, each of them indisputable, is the problem to be examined.

Both in the Canadian West and in industrial Britain economic democracy is highly developed. Its most positive accomplishments are, on this continent, the Canadian Wheat Pool, and in the Old Country the two great co-operative wholesale societies, the C. W. S. of Manchester and the S. C. W. S. of Glasgow. In the interest of their consumer members the British wholesales have built up a superb buying organization. They have agencies and plantations abroad, they own flour mills and all manner of industrial factories at home. They and their member-stores between them employ an industrial army of 200,000 workers.

The bond uniting the co-operators is not one of capital merger but of personal loyalty. They began in town and mining village by fighting the employer's Tuck Shop a century ago. Then by federal organization they rescued themselves from the dictation of the established wholesale trade. Before the war they were busy fighting the trusts, the fixed prices of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, the arrogance of Lord Leverhulme and Sunlight Soap, and so forth. During their persistent expansion they never received a cent of financial assistance from the state, apart from generous treatment in the matter of income tax (for their surplus is not reckoned as taxable income). In rural Britain they have served farmers and farm workers as well as industrial wage earners, but they have never reached a full understanding with the Irish co-operative movement.

Consumers' Standpoint.

For the British co-operatives approached co-operation from the standpoint of the consumer, whereas the Irish co-operators, under the leadership of Sir Horace Plunkett, were primarily producers. The Canadian situation of January, 1930, is the Irish situation writ large.

The Wheat Pool is the consummation of thirty years of co-operative effort in the Canadian West. Only, however, in the last few years has it loomed up as a possible antagonist of the consumer movement in Great Britain. In the early

days the Scottish Wholesale came to Winnipeg and gave their moral support and trade custom to the grain growers. They operated elevators and finally for a time a large farm in Saskatchewan, aiming in this way to carry co-operation back to the source of production.

Two years ago, while I was in the West, my path happened to coincide with that of the representatives of the British movement, who at the invitation of Canadian co-operators had come out (1) to attend the International Wheat Pool Conference in Regina; (2) to straighten out relations with the Pool—the Scottish representatives especially were anxious to avoid overlapping; (3) to render such practical help as they could towards strengthening that very weak side of Canadian co-operation, the supply of agricultural materials and articles of general consumption.

Two Viewpoints.

The rivalry between the two points of view was manifest to one who had studied co-operation at home and abroad for twenty-five years. But so long as the two groups had between them the cushion of a competitive market—or, as they both called it, a speculative market—the antagonism was latent. Now it is open. The situation was fundamentally altered when the Pool successfully weathered the price declension of 1928 and not only renewed its five-year contract, but increased its hold on the western wheat crop. When, therefore, the Pool decided last fall to withhold supplies, its action compelled the trade to follow its lead. Though I have no inside information, I imagine that the Pool is at least as well sold as the trade; and having over fifty per cent of the crop, it is necessarily stronger than any one grain firm.

Similarly in Great Britain the co-operative stores are particularly strong in the supply of bread. They are the greatest single millers of the country, and they are able through the long traditions of their members to rally these to their side in the event of what they consider to be the danger of exploitation. The word "Pool" still has in England its old connotation of a price-fixing combine. I returned in September last from England to read with apprehension the frequent references in the Canadian press to the "titanic struggle" between the producer and consumer, to the "game of poker," which the Pool was said to be playing.

This latter I am sure was altogether absent from the intention of the Pool, which is well aware that to play poker with its best customer is to invite destruction. At the Alberta Institute of Co-operation in 1928 the British representatives said again and again, "We want to buy from you, but you must be on the market all the time." However, from a Canadian standpoint it is no use being on the market if the result is to bring about a price which will not return to the grower a living wage.

Over-Production?

The implication of this reaches very far. It means that we must face the possibility of over-production in the world, as a serious fact for some years to come at any rate. The scarcity of wheat has been as much trumpeted, and as little proven, as the scarcity of petroleum. Science has released productive powers which, with the slowing down in the world's population, confronts producing countries with the possibilities of prices that will not yield to the family on the farm a decent standard of living. And if this be so, what of our policy of unlimited immigration of agriculturists? May we not create a disproportionate expansion of wheat growing (for it is to wheat growing that the newcomer always turns), which will eventuate either in unremunerative wheat prices or that extremely difficult program of economic policy, the restricted production of a world crop. The experience with restriction in rubber, coffee, and nitrates warn us of the great difficulties attending success here.

It is altogether to the advantage of legitimate trade that consumers as well as producers should be organized and vocal. Otherwise, indeed, rationalization is not only farcical but dangerous. However, the present wheat situation is so novel that it is in some danger of developing into a skirmish between the chauvinists of the two great members in the Commonwealth of British nations. The U.S.A., through its Federal Farm Board, is trying to maintain the price of wheat in America. This is the present phase of McNary-Haugenism, which has wrought grievous disturbance to dairy and cattle farming in Canada through the tariff increases which it has provoked or threatened.

Meanwhile, Great Britain, Canada's best consumer by far, has done nothing but discharge her old role of world buyer, taking each crop as it comes along and at the best price. In the "Hungry 'forties," the Anti-Corn Law League fought the battle for the untaxed loaf against British farmers. "Down with Landlords' monopoly" was their battle-cry. So strongly was the mentality of Britain inclined towards the consumer that she sacrificed her own farmers to it. Indeed, a large part of the present distress of British agriculture arises from the fact that Britain is an open market for the distress surplus of the world.

This regard for the consumer has hitherto helped Canada; no small part of the money paid out in unemployment relief in Britain has gone since the war ultimately into the pockets of Canadian farmers for the bread which British workers eat. England is not alone in this attitude. She buys largely for the importing countries of Western Europe; and they are behind her, especially the Scandinavian countries. Finally, she has close trade relations with the Argentine, selling heavily to it over a light tariff and buying largely from it. I am aware that official conversations are in progress between the representatives of the Pool and the British Government, with a view to equalizing the flow of trade in wheat and coal; yet I cannot believe that any Labor Government will be strong enough to oppose its own co-operatives and secure

their adhesion to a plan which will fetter their freedom of purchase.

Recent Conversion.

Here in Eastern Canada it is well to remember how recent is our conversion to a faith in the Pool. I can speak as a supporter of it from the day of its inception, but I do not think this constrains me to commend a policy of withholding supply without emphasizing its great danger. The reason for this policy was a big one, it was nothing less than a stage in the battle for the survival of a White West. But we in the East must not expect Great Britain to shoulder the whole cost of maintaining this, just because she happens to use Canadian wheat in normal years. Tariffs, freight-rates, interest-rates, and immigration policy within Canada itself are also factors in the problem of saving the West for that which its founders designed, a great community of family farmers, with a standard of living as high as that which prevails in the town in their midst.

Thus the problem is a delicate one. If it is to be solved amicably, it will not, I think, be through a "show-down" on either side, nor by government intervention, but rather through the exercise of that ideal under which both are ranged, namely, co-operation. Co-operative producers and co-operative consumers, not forgetting that they have hanging around them clusters of recent converts, must themselves get together as international, inter-imperial co-operators and work out a solution which will give to the producer something like a living wage and to the consumer steady supply at prices in line with offerings from other countries. There is a good case for opposing the bounty-fed exports of Northern Germany (though possibly these are bound up with that ever-present problem, Reparation Payments), but there is no case for penalizing imports from the Argentine and very little for giving them a preference over those from Canada. However, the Pool is justified in arguing that the organization of the Argentine grower is necessary to the stabilization of the world's wheat market. To this I think British workers would assent; for they believe in regularization, whether through trade unionism or through co-operation.

It is vital to the Canadian West to retain a foreign market. For although cattle raisers are able to market the bulk of their produce in Canada as the Canadian demand expands, this is not so with wheat, and will not be so for many years to come. In wheat, Canada has a great comparative advantage of production which she cannot lightly throw away. Some people in the East are saying, "If the Pool does not get such and such a price this year, it will be the end of the Pool"—and so on. With this I do not agree. Whatever the final price, the Pool will receive as good a return as its rivals, both being involved in the same selling policy. Moreover, the Pool is now a part of the corporate life of the West; and it is the preservation of this which has called the Governments of the West to unhesitating support of the Pool, regardless of their party flavor.

Sask. Pool Notes

Wheat Pool Committees are playing an important part in the Wheat Pool organization. One phase of the work of the Wheat Pool Committee is that of securing new contracts. During the month of February 213 Wheat Pool Committees forwarded contracts to Head Office. The total number of contracts received during the month was 741.

Prize Winning Essays on Wheat Pool Lantern Views

William Pettinger, field service man, held a meeting at Cessford some weeks ago and showed lantern views depicting Pool operations, Pool terminals, Pool personalities, etc. Hugh Nester, Wheat Pool delegate of that district, offered to the children, first and second prizes for compositions dealing with the pictures. The competition was restricted to the children of the neighborhood. Superintendent of Publicity for the Pool was selected as judge, and he has chosen the composition of Ian Grosert, of Cessford, as the best, and that of Duane Williams, Cessford, as second. These compositions are as follows:

Wheat Pool Lantern Views

By IAN GROSSERT.

"On January 23, the children of Cessford School were greatly astonished when the teacher said they could get out an hour early to see the pictures shown by Mr. Pettinger, of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"The children at three o'clock ran over to the hall and occupied the front three seats.

"The first pictures shown were of some of the prominent officials of the Wheat Pool, but I was disappointed in not seeing the picture of H. W. Wood, chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

"I was greatly impressed with the size of the terminal elevators, as I had never seen pictures of the interior of one before. I took particular notice that one of the bins in the big No. One terminal holds as much wheat as one of our local elevators. It is wonderful the way that the cars are unloaded. The first boat which took wheat from the No. One terminal was called "Craigpool" though it had nothing to do with the Pool.

"In Argentine they do not use elevators like we do. The farmers there ship their wheat in sacks. They haul their wheat to market with big two-wheeled carts very high so when crossing streams the water will not wet the wheat.

"Argentine has some elevators at the sea ports, a little bigger than our local elevators.

"The farms in the Argentine are owned by landlords. Many of the farms contain upwards of sixty thousand acres.

"The landlords have big beautiful houses and the peasants have sod houses like my daddy when he first came to this country.

"Then Mr. Pettinger explained and illustrated that Alberta has seventeen hundred elevators, of which four hundred and thirty-eight are now Pool elevators. He also stated that these elevators are paid for.

"The impression I took away from the meeting was that the Wheat Pool had made wonderful progress during the few years it has been in operation."

—IAN GROSSERT, age 13, Cessford.

Wheat Pool Pictures

By DUANE WILLIAMS.

"I am trying for the prize that Mr. Nester, our delegate, offered the boys and girls to write about the Pool and the pictures.

"First I saw the picture of the building in Calgary where the Pool offices are situated.

"Next I saw the picture of Mr. Wood (our President), Mr. McPhail, who is the President of the Saskatchewan Pool; also of the Central Selling Agency.

"I saw the Prince of Wales and his ranch, and I am glad he is a Pool member.

"I next saw the cartoon of the old and new way of marketing; it was a picture of a bridge. The man with the wagon has decided to go the old way in which he is mired in the mud, while the man with the truck is a Pool member and shouts 'down, 'Hey, Jake! Why don't you take the new bridge?'

"I next saw the other cartoon showing a man jumping around saying it was the first he got paid for wild oats.

"I next saw the harvesting in Southern Alberta, cutting with a binder and a combine.

"I next saw the Vancouver terminal. I saw the old and new way of unloading the cars and the way that the wheat was carried along the belt, where it takes it off with a letter S machine, which puts it into a bin.

"The first ship to carry Pool wheat from the Vancouver terminal was a ship by the name of Craigpool. I also saw the Prince Rupert terminal.

"The wheat in Argentine is hauled in in sacks to the station in wheel carts which are piled up and wait for the train then it is shipped to the sea-side, where it is put into a ship in bulk and shipped to other countries. Another thing that is bad for Argentina is the locusts which clean everything before them so they dig trenches to kill them.

"The Pool has over four hundred elevators which are all paid for. But there was one lost that I am now going to tell about.

"At the exhibition in Calgary the Pool put up a stand and had a miniature elevator on the top. They had samples of grain and Pool information and all went fine, but on the next day the elevator was gone and has never been seen since.

"The Pool has a large amount of wheat, but the picture wasn't left long enough, and I didn't see how much, but I will soon find out.

"My father is a Pool member and I will be some day.

"Last year my father gave my brother and me five acres of land. With the money got off it, we used the money for the first and second payment to help buy our clothes. The third payment we put in the bank.

"I think the Pool is the best because every one gets the same price and don't have to guess at the market. I have heard my father tell about losing \$1000 in 1917 on a car of wheat by marketing in the old way because the price raised so much in a few months' time.

"Every one should 'Join the Wheat Pool and reap all you sow'."

Former Grain Official Says Co-operation Remedy

"Co-operative marketing is the best remedy at the disposal of the Farm Board," said George E. Marcy of Chicago in a recent Pasadena interview. Mr. Marcy is a retired grain merchant and former president of the Armour Grain

Company and also a prominent California citrus grower.

"Business has very little sympathy for the farmer. This has been demonstrated by lagging interest in the economic conditions confronting agriculture. Now for the first time in history, the farmer has a direct public representative through the new Farm Board," stated Mr. Marcy.

"I believe that co-operative marketing will usher in a new era of prosperity for the farmer and country at large. Here on the Pacific Coast are some of the finest examples of co-operative marketing in the United States as shown by the splendid work of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the Walnut Association and the Avocado Growers," said the Chicagoan.

Though affiliated with the grain business for more than forty years, Mr. Marcy has had constant contact and experience with farming problems. He is the owner of a 1400 acre ranch near Santa Ana.

"We Shall Do Our Part"

(From *Staple Cotton Review*)

Only the fool laughs in the face of danger. Courage, to be real, must be sensible of the danger which it meets with undaunted heart. Theodore Roosevelt is credited with having said that the difference between the weakling and the real man is that when the one reaches the end of his rope he drops off, while the other ties a knot in the end of his and hangs on. Our people are very far from the end of their rope but it is not too soon to counsel the philosophy of hanging on. That the cotton growing area of the south, including all its interests, is facing an immediately serious situation cannot be questioned. It is equally true that this period of depression will presently pass into history, as all others have passed, and will be followed by the return of normal times. The degree of permanent harm done by these transient sub-normal periods is inversely proportioned to the degree of common sense and courage exercised in meeting them.

The present crisis will test the mettle of every co-operative organization of cotton growers in America as well as that of the newly created Federal Farm Board. They will be charged with responsibility for the market crash and held accountable for its duration and its results. It will be made the occasion for attacks on co-operative marketing associations and on the principle behind them, which will be limited only by the ingenuity of those whose imaginations are allowed to run riot at the task of making them. It is our conviction that out of it all the co-operatives and the Farm Board will emerge in stronger position than before.

In this, as in every other critical situation in our area during the past nine years, the Staple Cotton Association may be counted upon to play its part. This we conceive to be to counsel patience, to deal frankly and to act wisely. The purpose of this statement is to assure our members, our friends and the business world at large that our house is in order and that we are prepared to do our part. The recent drastic decline in prices serves only to emphasize the fact of our impregnable financial position. Our decision to pass our February distribution was only an evidence of the conservatism of our management. The manner in which our membership accepted this action was an index to the real source of the fundamental strength of this organization.

Need for Government Aid

Nebraska and Wyoming grain growers become an important part of a nationwide marketing program through their formation of a regional co-operative which will become affiliated with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, says the *Nebraska Farmer*. The organization of this regional set-up is the most significant and hopeful development in grain marketing in this section since the creation of the ill-fated United States Grain Growers of nearly a decade ago. Unlike that organization, which after developing a plan that had much of promise, failed to put it into operation because of friction among its officers and lack of funds, the present set-up will be aided by Government assistance and supervision. The plan provides for a farmer-owned and controlled marketing system to which the Government will lend assistance and encouragement until it is successfully in operation and able to stand on its own feet.

The plan does not destroy any existing local co-operative units, but rather is built upon and intended to aid and strengthen these units by insuring loyalty of patrons and sufficient volume of grain to permit efficient handling of it, at the same time removing from their field many of the speculative and hazardous features of the present day marketing system.

It is often charged that the plan of marketing, as being developed by the Federal Farm Board, is a top-down scheme and that success in co-operative marketing can come only when the farmers themselves initiate and develop the system. That theory is fine, but in practical application so far it has failed to achieve results fast enough, largely because of the individualistic attitude of millions of disorganized farmers; hence the need for Government aid in formulating a plan and encouraging organizations to put it into operation. As one Nebraska farmer aptly expressed it recently, "If farmers had taken care of their own business properly as a group, there would be no need for the present plan."

However, this does not mean that the farmer and his local organization do not have a very important and direct responsibility in the program. No matter how good a plan may be, without participation in it by a sufficient number of the farmers for whom it is intended, it would fail utterly.

News & Views

Pooling of the Okanagan fruit crop, the most drastic step ever proposed in British Columbia for the controlling sale of farm products, was approved by the Agricultural Committee of the B. C. Legislature.

Lethbridge Herald.—Public sentiment is in favor of carrying the Pools through because the blow at Canadian prosperity would be far-reaching were the forces opposing the Pools allowed to accomplish their purpose.

Parliament is revising the Canada Grain Act at the present session. An effort is being made towards clarification of language and the avoidance of ambiguity. The difficulty regarding the questionable constitutionality of the Canada Grain Act in certain of its clauses is being cleared away.

A meeting of Wheat Pool members was held on February 26th at Acadia Valley, speakers being Ben S. Plumer, director, and J. Frey, local delegate. The following resolution was passed: "The Wheat Pool members of Acadia Valley endorse the action taken by our Selling Agency and will give them our best support in regard to same."

Annual meeting of Duhamel Wheat Pool Local was held in the Duhamel Hall on February 15th with president A. G. Wilson in the chair. Officers were re-elected with Ben Ross added to the board of directors. Mr. Harber, delegate, gave an account of the convention and Lew Hutchinson, director, gave an address which was well received.

The cabinet of the Victor State Government (Australia) has endorsed the recommendations of the Premiers' conference for a compulsory Australian wheat marketing pool. Legislation will be prepared for submission to the State Assembly at an early date. After the conference, the pool scheme had been turned back to the State Government for consideration. The Federal Government has promised a guaranteed price of 96 cents a bushel, delivered at country sidings, for one year.

On Friday afternoon, February 21st, a Pool meeting was held at Carlton hall in conjunction with the U.F.A. George Chard, field representative for D-3, showed some very interesting pictures with lantern slides, and later addressed the meeting and answered several questions. There was a fair attendance considering the condition of the roads. The meeting tendered Mr. Chard a hearty vote of thanks for his address and pictures, and at the close of the meeting the ladies served refreshments which were enjoyed by all.

G. E. Parry reports the successful holding of a meeting in the Morrin Hall, February 25th. George Chard, Wheat Pool fieldman, gave a talk illustrated with lantern slides. R. A. MacPherson, director, and E. A. Hanson, delegate, gave addresses which were closely followed. A talk was also given on the weed problem, the speaker referring to the good work the Wheat Pool was doing to help overcome this handicap. Roy Waters was chairman and about 100 were present. It was a fine gathering, a number of the business men of the town attending along with the farmers.

BONNYVILLE POOL MEETING

The annual meeting of Bonnyville Wheat Pool Local was held Saturday, March 1st. There was a good attendance in spite of a cold day. This Local was organized last year with a membership of 30 persons. A drive for contracts was organized last summer with the result that the membership was increased to over 120. The Pool has bought an elevator at this point and this the members appreciate very much. It was decided at the meeting unanimously to re-elect the same officers for 1930; Fabien Vezeau, president, and Paul Salley, secretary. It was proposed to canvass the district again this summer in order to make this Bonnyville district a 100 per cent Pool. The fieldman, Louis Normandeau, was present at the meeting and gave an address. Several questions were asked and answered satisfactorily.

Splendid Pool Spirit Prevalent in Alberta

Letters From Members in Many Parts of Province Show Views Prevailing

Through the length and breadth of Alberta, members of the Wheat Pool are displaying a splendid spirit, especially in view of the unsatisfactory condition of the wheat market.

Writing on behalf of the Dapp Wheat Pool Local, J. Barker, the secretary, says, "When things look worst that is the time to hang on. Nobody cares for a quitter. This Local wishes it to be made known that they are all in favor."

M. J. Quinlan, secretary of the Fairview Local, reports the passing of a resolution at a meeting held at that point that "If it be necessary for the successful operation of the Wheat Pool to hold the final payment back for six months it would be all right for the Wheat Pool to do so."

Thos. Trebble, secretary of the Winnifred Wheat Pool Local, writes, "As secretary of the Winnifred Local I wish to express our confidence in the policy adopted by the Canadian Wheat Pool in the present situation. We appreciate to the full the terrible, and I might say sacred responsibility of the directors in their fight for the right of the Western farmer. The progress of events is being watched very closely and with deep interest by local members, in fact everyone. We hope and trust the turning point will not be far off."

Thos. Semple, secretary of Alix U.F.A. Local writes: "We had Mr. McKenzie, field man, and Mr. May, Wheat Pool delegate, a couple of weeks ago when we held a fine meeting, probably the largest meeting of farmers I have ever seen in Alix. Non-Pool men seem to have more interest in the Wheat Pool than ever before."

M. E. Williamson, delegate for sub-district E-10, reports that at a meeting held at Grimshaw a resolution was passed expressing confidence in the board and in the management and entire satisfaction with the elevator operator.

At Whitelaw a similar resolution was passed expressing confidence in the board and endorsing the policy being followed by the Selling Agency.

At a meeting held at Berwyn a strong resolution was passed endorsing our selling policy.

J. L. Strang, secretary of Starline Wheat Pool Local, advises that the following resolution was passed at a recent meeting: "Whereas we appreciate the strain under which the officials of the Wheat Pool are laboring at the present time; and whereas we believe the attitude of the members has much to do with the strength of the Pool in times of stress; therefore, we are resolved that we heartily approve of the present policy of the Wheat Pool and express our confidence in the officials of the organization."

Kitscoty Wheat Pool Local, of which H. P. Bott is secretary, submits a resolution endorsing the action of the mana-

gers of the Wheat Pool in not sacrificing members' wheat at prices below production costs and also expressing satisfaction at the service given to members by Mr. Barker, local elevator agent.

E. B. DeWitt, of Crossfield, writes: "I wish to say to you that I am well pleased with the way your board is doing under such difficulty and propaganda that is in circulation. I have every hope and confidence in the Wheat Pool and I believe you will win out yet. I hope we will all keep up the faith and make a good fight to the finish. I am writing this letter for the purpose of telling you I am pleased and satisfied with the stand you are taking."

Tony Greiner, secretary of Malmo Wheat Pool Local, reports that a meeting was held in the new Malmo Hall, February 12th, with about fifty present. A resolution was passed unanimously endorsing the marketing policy of the Wheat Pool and as one member put it the Pool was "urged to stay with it until Gabriel blows his horn."

Walter R. Mueller, of Spirit River, delegate for sub-district E-9, writes: "I wish to convey to you that the great majority of Wheat Pool members here appreciate the stand the Pool has taken in the present wheat situation."

The following resolution was unanimously passed by the Kinnaird U.F.A. Local: "Be it resolved that we, the members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, go on record as commending the action of the associated Wheat Pools in marketing our product in an efficient manner and pledging our wholehearted support and confidence in their endeavors."

Wm. Gardiner, Secretary-treasurer of the Waskatenau Local, writes: "I am directed by the members of the Waskatenau Local of the U.F.A. and Pool members, to convey to you our sincere appreciation for your efforts to market our products in an orderly manner. We realize the tremendous difficulties which are being placed in your way purposely to defeat our aims and principles. Let me assure you that there is no weakening in our ranks, no matter what may be the outcome of this titanic struggle; and we have the blessed assurance that our efforts collectively are absolutely fair and square with the whole world, notwithstanding any and all propaganda by the opposing forces to the contrary."

At the annual meeting of the Perryvale Wheat Pool Local a resolution was passed unanimously that "all members are in accord with the policy of the Pool in regard to their selling of grain and willing to wait for final payment of 1928-29 or any other payment," according to a letter received from the secretary-treasurer, Edward Magnant.

A. M. Warwick, Stanmore.—I am writing to assure you of the unqualified support of our contract signers in this districts, and we are practically one hun-

dred per cent. We realize that the fight is one between the robbers and the robbed. In medieval times men banded together to resist the attacks of the brigands of that time, and it is no compliment to our civilization that at this time men have to band themselves in the Pool to resist the attacks of legalized robbers of the day. It is up to the producers to see this fight through to a finish or go back to their yesterday of stand and deliver.

The secretary, Caleb Jones, of Scollard Wheat Pool Local has sent in the following resolution which was passed at a recent meeting of that Local: "Whereas our Executive have experienced a great deal of difficulty in the handling of our 1928 crop in order that they may procure anything like satisfactory prices to the growers and that under such conditions we realize that it must entail a much heavier strain upon them, and that we wish to go on record as being in full accord with them and hereby pledge our moral and loyal support in their efforts to bring satisfaction to all."

Mrs. Catherine Martin, Amisk.—I was delighted to read in this week's *Family Herald* their splendid defense of our Wheat Pool, and have wondered if it could not be put to good use, in an educational way. In my opinion it should be republished in every paper in Canada, and if possible, sent overseas to Britain.

The fact that the article has been written in a paper officially unconnected with the Pool or Pool officials, lends weight to its argument. So many unfounded rumors have been circulated by the enemies of the Pool and are so readily believed by people who will not take the trouble to study the question for themselves, in a logical manner.

If our wheat brings us nothing beyond the cash payment, I for one will not kick, for I feel that the principle of our Pool is the thing that counts, and the stand made by our Pool justifies its existence as never before.

W. J. Smith, Naco.—Will say stick to it. I think you will win out yet. I am with you anyway whether you win or lose.

Dave Felch, Huxley.—Just a few lines to say that the farmers around this neighborhood are strong for the Pool's policy of holding the wheat for a fair price, and there seems to be a better feeling towards the Pool and Pool officials than ever before.

ONE OUTSIDE OPINION

"With great skill and fine judgment the Central Selling Agency avoided a price war with the Argentine. If the Pools had been trapped into this price war, undoubtedly, we should have seen wheat well below the dollar line on the prairies. The avoidance of what would have been an economic disaster of first-rate consequence was a truly magnificent achievement, of which the Pool has not made enough in explaining the situation to the producer.

"The critics of the Pool, who imagined that any considerable amount of wheat could have been sold at the fictitious prices that prevailed for short intervals, fail to realize that the Pool since last July has steadily offered wheat to British buyers, but has refused to offer at a price that would have demoralized not only the agricultural but the entire economic life of the West."—Dr. W. W. Swanson

Chairman of the Saskatchewan Poyal Commission on Immigration and Settlement, and Professor of Economics at the University of Saskatchewan.

WHEAT POOL MEETING

A large and enthusiastic gathering met at the Ardenville School on the evening of the 24th of February to hear Messrs. Duffield, Eisenhower, Strang and Cromie talk on Pool matters. All the speakers were listened to intently, and Mr. Strang gave a clear and lucid explanation of the

present situation in the wheat market. Mr. Eisenhower was listened to with earnestness and his lantern slides were of great interest to the assembly. Arrangements were made for a further meeting on March 24th, at which Messrs. Eisenhower and Duffield will speak. Resolutions were unanimously passed, voting confidence in the directors and officials of the Wheat Pool, thanking the speakers for their interesting addresses and the ladies' committee which looked after the refreshments.

New Pool Members

Two hundred and thirty-nine new Alberta Wheat Pool contracts were signed during the month of February. Among these was one covering a large acreage at Seapa, owned and operated by the Canadian Dominion Development Company, whose headquarters are in Liverpool. The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool reports 600 new contracts for that Province during February.

The New Booklet for Juniors

Meri-Ka-Chak—His Message to Boys and Girls—Will be Distributed

The young people of rural Alberta have been taking a great interest in the Wheat Pool junior booklet this past autumn and present winter, and almost every day we receive requests for at least half a dozen of them.

We have a new booklet on hand now—The Message of Meri-Ka-Chak. This Indian booklet, along with the Alberta junior Wheat Pool booklet, will be sent to any young person requesting same. Address your letters to the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool, Calgary.

Letters received recently are printed below:

Lily Douglas, Innisfail.—I would very much like two of the books you are giving away, one for my little sister and one for myself. I am nine years old and am in grade III. My daddy is a Pool member. Thank you.

Alberta Buckingham, Bluffton.—Would you please send me a Wheat Pool booklet and any literature you have for juniors. I am in grade 6 and would like to learn all about it. My daddy is a Wheat Pool member. Thanking you.

Amil Larson, Pollockville.—We listen to your broadcast every Wednesday night. My father has been a Pool member since the Pool started. I am ten years old. I would like a booklet as I think it would be interesting to read it.

Jacob Lanz, Schuler.—My father is a Pool member since three years. I believe in the Wheat Pool. I have four brothers and three sisters. I would like to have one of these booklets free. My age is 14, in grade six.

Clyde Norton, Bezanson.—I read in *The U.F.A.* that you have a pool book. Mr. J. Norton is my father and he belongs to the Pool. I am twelve years old. I would be glad if you would send me a Pool book that you have for the children.

Marion Innocent, Hackett.—Kindly send me the Alberta Wheat Pool recitation book and oblige.

Beulah Johnson, Rumsey.—I see in *The U.F.A.* that you are giving Wheat Pool booklets to children. Will you please send me one. My daddy is a Pool member. I am a girl 8 years old.

J. F. Thornton (age 13), Sedalia.—I saw your ad in the paper about giving a book free to a person that was a member of the Wheat Pool. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started. I would like a book. Thanking you.

Domka J. Starchuk, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I am eleven years old. My father belonged to the Wheat Pool but now he died. Please send me a booklet.

Peter Sembaliuk, Soda Lake.—I heard that you are giving out books telling about the Wheat Pool so if you please send me one. That is, that this book is for the small children so I would like to receive one P.S.—And also there is one boy that wants one by the name of Harry Sawchuk

Margaret Laing, Altario.—My daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool, and I would like very much to have one of your Wheat Pool booklets. I am 13 years old. Thanking you in advance.

John Lazaruk, Soda Lake.—I am obliging you to send me two booklets; one for me and one for my brother. I am willing to know all information about Alberta Wheat Pool. I read in *The U.F.A.* magazine that Alberta Wheat Pool sends free copies all about Pool. My father is a member of Pool when it started

Mr. Babiuk and William Popowich, a delegate of our locality, told lectures of Alberta Wheat Pool and showed lantern slides all about Wheat Pool. I had much interest in it. All that we sow we send it to Alberta Wheat Pool. If it wasn't for Wheat Pool, we would not get satisfaction.

Louis Georges Toulon, Brosseau.—I would like to have one of your Wheat Pool booklets. I am 13 years old. My father has been a Pool member since it has been started.

Annie Lazaruk, Soda Lake.—From the time when the Wheat Pool has started, my father is a member. On January 30th there was a Wheat Pool meeting in the Community Hall, and the lectures were given by Mr. Babiuk and Mr. Popowich, the delegate from our district. They also showed us slides about Wheat Pool and the terminal elevators. I have read in *The U.F.A.* paper that you distribute Wheat Pool booklets for the school children. Kindly send one for my sister and one for me. Thank you.

Rose S. Gorgechuk, Soda Lake.—I have been reading some of the letters in *The U. F. A.* magazine. I would be much obliged to receive a booklet about the Wheat Pool. Send one for me and one for my brother and sister. My father is a Pool member, and my uncle is a delegate. Mr. Babiuk has been telling us some things about the Pool on Thursday.

George Koziniuk, Soda Lake.—I will be very thankful if you mail me the Alberta Wheat Pool booklet. My father is a member of Wheat Pool since 1928. I will be very glad if you send me four booklets for two sisters and two brothers. Our teacher said to have them. We would like to read them very much.

Bill Okrainyts, Soda Lake.—I heard that you are giving out little booklets. It is called Alberta Wheat Pool. Will you please send me two booklets, one for me and one for my brother. My father is a Pool member.

Olga Yohimas, Fedorah.—I am writing you a letter to let you know that my father belongs to the Alberta Wheat Pool. I am anxious to get the little Wheat Pool booklet. This year my father had 2,000 bushels of wheat. As soon as we will get our booklet, we are going to study about the Alberta Wheat Pool. I will close now.

Peter Nahirnak, Fedorah.—I would like to tell you about the Wheat Pool, I would like to join into it too. My father joined in six years ago. I cannot tell you if I will be a farmer or a cowboy. I might be a cowboy. My teacher told me it will be better to be a farmer. But I think I will be a cowboy. If I would have a good cowboy horse, I would see you. I am in grade two. I am nine years old. I do not study on the Wheat Pool now, I do not get *The U. F. A.* Will you please send me the Wheat Pool booklet.

John Nahirnak, Fedorah.—I am very anxious to get the Wheat Pool booklet. My father belongs to the

Wheat Pool. He did not have any time to seed much wheat. We got only 900 bushels last year. But we hope to send you more in 1930. I will be a farmer too. Then I will send much wheat to the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Vera N. Voros, Fabyan.—I thought I would write in and get one of your booklets. I listen to your broadcast over the radio. My father belongs to the Wheat Pool, too. Hoping to hear my name over the radio.

Mary Nichols, Norbuck.—My daddy showed me this ad in *The U.F.A.*, so I thought I would send you a letter for your booklet to be sent to me. My daddy belongs to the U.F.A., and wishes the Wheat Pool all kinds of good luck in its fight for a fair price to all for wheat.

Harry Morrison, Della.—I am much interested in the Wheat Pool, and I would like one of your booklets on the Wheat Pool. I am 11 years old. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool.

Gordon McDonald, Halkirk.—I would like one of your Wheat Pool booklets for juniors. My dad belongs to the Wheat Pool. We think the Wheat Pool is a fine thing. Thanking you for the booklet.

Olve Newbold, Millet.—I understand you are giving books for young people. Will you please send one for my sister, 8 years, and also one for myself, 10 years. I am interested because my daddy is a Pool member.

Willie Wiesener, Hayter.—May I kindly ask for two of your juniors' Wheat Pool booklets. My father and uncles and I listen to your Wheat Pool talks every Wednesday, and like them, too. I ask for two booklets, one is for my brother. Herman.

Werner Kruger, Stettler.—Will you please send me your Wheat Pool booklet. My dad is an old member of the Wheat Pool. We hear your talk every Wednesday over the radio.

Loranna Lamarche, Waybrook.—I would like to have a Wheat Pool book. My father is not in the Wheat Pool. I would like to have a book so I can explain it to my father. Perhaps my father will be in the Wheat Pool next year. My teacher has a Wheat Pool book. I am very interested in it. I am ten years old. I am in grade two.

Wembley.—As I was looking in one of your papers, I noticed that there was a book and a Wheat Pool booklet given to any girl or boy who would ask for one. I would want one please. My age is 13 years old. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool. This letter was unsigned, and if the child who wrote it will send in the same and address, a booklet will be sent by return mail.

Alice Ropchan, Soda Lake.—Please send me a Wheat Pool booklet. I am ten years old. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool since it began operations in 1923. I saw the lantern slide show by D. A. D. Babiuk, the field service man. I enjoyed them very much.

John W. Lysons, Tolland.—Please send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets for children.

Sylvester Skakun, Willingdon.—I have been reading in *The U.F.A.* that you send out little booklets to boys and girls free. I will be very thankful if you send out one to me. My father is a member three years. I am nine years old, and in Grade four. I saw nice slides of the big elevators on January 30th in our hall.

Irene Neilson, Teepees Creek.—Would you kindly send me your booklets. I see quite a number of young people have written asking for these booklets in *The*

U.F.A. We have not got a radio, so I miss hearing your lectures. Dad is a strong Wheat Pool member. He says that's the only way to sell wheat.

William H. Fedun, Mundare.—Kindly forward me one of your books. We have no radio, so we do not hear your talks, which are very interesting. My brother is a member of "Wheat Pool," and is secretary of Wheat Pool Local.

David Brost, Walsh.—My dad is a member of the Wheat Pool, and I would like to have one of the booklets you offer in *The U.F.A.* There was a Wheat Pool meeting at Graburn School on January 13th. There was a big crowd. I was there also. Mr. Johnson and Mr. Nelson were speaking, and also showed some lantern slides. Wishing you success.

George Willoughby, Kitscoty.—I would like to have one of your Alberta Wheat Pool booklets; also one for my sister. My father is a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Leona Duger, Willingdon.—Please, secretary, send us the Wheat Pool book for children. My number is 5391 in the Wheat Pool. Please send us this book. Mr. Babiuk said that there are some books for children so please send us some. I am in Grade V, and 11 years old. I live in Willingdon town.

Myrtle Halseth, Donalda.—I am thirteen years old. We live on a farm, and daddy is a "Wheat Pool" member. He was the first one to sign a Wheat Pool contract in our district, and he also belongs to the stock pool. I saw in *The U.F.A.* paper that you were giving away a Wheat Pool booklet free to any boy or girl who would ask for one. Would you please send me one. Hoping to receive the booklet soon.

Tom Natchuk, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I would like to have one of them for those who have them say that they are good for all the children and people. I am twelve years old. We live three and a half miles from school—Toporoutz School.

Andrew Palamareh, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I would like to read all about the Wheat Pool. I am ten years old. If you will send it I will be very pleased. My father is a member of the Pool. When I grow up, I will be a member too.

Mike Esopenko, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I would like to have one for the people which have them say that they are good for all the children. I am nine years old. We live five miles from town and two miles from Toporoutz School. We belong to the Wheat Pool.

Wasylena Lastiwka, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I am ten years old, and I would like to know all about the Wheat Pool. My father told me to send for it, when my father will read the book, it will help him to understand all about the Wheat Pool.

John Lastiwka, Smoky Lake.—I would like you to send me a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. I would like to get it because the people who have them say they are good. I am nine years of age. I am in Grade IV. I go to Toporoutz School. It is two miles for me to go to school.

Margaret Wits, Jarvie.—I would be very pleased to receive one of your booklets on the Wheat Pool. My father and two brothers are Wheat Pool members.

Frieda Schielke, Halkirk.—We get *The U. F. A.* paper, and I read the letters from the young people; so I am following the example. We have not a radio but I wish we had, so that I could listen. My father is a Wheat Pool member. Please send me one of your booklets, "The Story of the Wheat Pool." I will say thank you now. I am 14 years old and in grade eight.

Inez Richardson, Vegreville.—I am a girl of thirteen and am in Grade VIII. My father belongs to the U.F.A. and also the Wheat Pool. I would be very pleased to receive one of your booklets that I see advertised in *The U.F.A.* magazine. Wishing you the best of luck.

Constantine Serbu, Bolan.—Please send me a booklet on the Wheat Pool. Daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool ever since it started. Please send me a booklet for me and my younger brother. We had a good crop this year. We sold all our wheat to the Wheat Pool.

Tom T. Hill, Spring Creek.—Will you please favor me by sending a young men's Wheat Pool Booklet, as I am a young boy only in Grade IV, and I am nine years old, but time may come when I'll grow up to be

Canada's Business With Great Britain and U.S.A.

1929	1929
To United Kingdom.....\$290,389,013	To United States.....\$522,585,557
From United Kingdom....\$194,776,068	From United States.....\$893,606,685

Agricultural, vegetable and animal products imported from:

United States.....\$143,017,940

United Kingdom.....\$ 58,313,684

Canada exported 5,677,573 gallons of milk and cream to U.S.A. and 23,338 cwts. of bacon and ham to Great Britain.

a big man, then I'll be a member of the Wheat Pool. I thank you.

George Hill, Spring Creek.—Will you please be kind enough to send to the above address one young men's Wheat Pool Booklet. A. D. Babiuk had a very interesting lecture for the benefit of the Wheat Pool in the Pruth Community Hall on January 30. I thank you.

Annie Orletsky, Willingdon.—Please send me a Wheat Pool booklet. My father is a member of Wheat Pool. I saw a Terminal Elevator on a lantern slide show. We have a U.F.A. book. I am eleven years old, and in grade six. My brother is thirteen years of age. Mr. Babiuk gave a lecture in the hall January 30th.

Bill Orletsky, Willingdon.—I will kindly ask you to send me a Wheat Pool booklet. I am in Grade VI. I am thirteen years old. Thank you

John K. Enns, Coaldale.—As one of my friends whose name is Steve M. told me about the booklet you are offering I would like to ask you for one of them. My dad belongs to the Pool and he thinks that the Pool is the best. Wishing you more members in the year 1930. Please send me one of your booklets. Thanking you.

Arthur Beauregard, Lafond.—I am very interested in the Wheat Pool. I would like one of the booklets you are giving away. I'm 14 years old, in grade VI. My father has been in the Pool since it started and was the first one to sign up in this district. Thanking you.

Willie Hengstler, Anselmo.—I am a boy 14 years old. My father is a Wheat Pool member. I read the letters in *The U.F.A.* paper. Would you please send me one of your booklets. I will close for this time.

Eulan Henry, Chin.—We haven't a radio but I heard a lot about the "Alberta Wheat Pool" and like it very much. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it started. Would you please send me a copy of your junior booklet. Thanking you, I remain.

Mary Baird, Byemoor.—My father is a Wheat Pool member and has been one ever since the Wheat Pool has started. Kindly send me one of your Wheat Pool booklets. I have two brothers. We have one mile and a half to go to school. In winter we ride in a

cutter. My brother John would also like a booklet. So please send two. I am eleven. I will close now. Wishing you all the success in Canada.

Johnnie Nobler, Edgerton.—Will you please send me one of your Wheat Pool books. My father is a Pool member and thinks it's a fine thing for the farmers. I am 9 years old in grade four. We have a good teacher. I have over two miles to go to school and I ride my pony. Thanking you for the book, I remain, your friend.

Charlie Rosaine, Jr.—Please send me one of your booklets. Father is in the Wheat Pool and so is my brother. I think it is a fine organization. We all listen in on your Wednesday night's program.

Esther Violet Johnson, Heatherdown.—I wish to get one of your Wheat Pool booklets. We have not any radio so it would be interesting to get one of your books. My dad is a member of the Wheat Pool and likes it very much. My father gets *The U.F.A.* paper so I saw the letters about the other young people that got your booklet.

James D. Brown, Castor.—We listen to your program every Wednesday night. I would like to get one of your little books, also one for my brother Leonard. I am 9 years old and Leonard is 8 years old. Daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool. The snow is all gone here.

Billy Johnson, Raley.—I am eight years old. My father is a member of the U.F.A. and Wheat Pool too. We have no radio but we always read the junior letters in your *U.F.A.* papers. Will you please send me your Wheat Pool booklet. Hoping to see my name in the paper.

Alan Moore, Stanger.—Please send me one of your junior Wheat Pool booklets. I am sure it will interest me very much. I read the letters in *The U.F.A.* so I was very interested.

Bernard Wenner, Chancellor.—I would like very much to have you send my sister Rose and myself one of the booklets you are giving away. My daddy is a member of the Wheat Pool. I am ten years old and in Grade six. Rose is 9 and in grade three.

Mamie Macdonald, age seven, Lanfane.—Please forward me a Wheat Pool booklet.



POLICE CONTROL

(Continued from page 17)

made comparisons with the situation in Saskatchewan, where the Dominion Government is policing the Province for a term of seven years. He hoped that the Assembly would pay attention to the arguments offered and not be influenced unduly by the debating skill of Premier Brownlee.

The Attorney General drew attention to the fact that the Province has much other work that may be usefully done by a body of police under the full control of the Provincial Government that would not be strictly included in police duties. The Alberta Provincial Police were an important arm of the Government in matters of civil administration. He could not see that there would be any large saving effected by taking ninety of the one hundred and eighty men of the A.P.P. and adding these to the R.C.M.P. force and combining the functions of the two bodies. There would then be only 200 men to do the work now being done by 291. Many of the men in the A.P.P. were overworked at present. The Province would be under the necessity of employing the ninety men struck off the force in some other similar capacity.

Mr. Lymburn believed that there was nothing more important than to assist in building up the morale of the Alberta force by standing squarely behind it instead of bringing up this matter from year to year and thus engendering a feeling of insecurity.

Mr. Webster said he was concerned not so much about sentiment in these matters as he was about saving the money of the Province.

Mr. Weaver reminded the Attorney General of the deduction which had been made for ten months, a year or so ago, of \$20 a month from the salary of married men in detachments. He thought it unfair that men should be enlisted under certain terms and then those terms changed. He contended that this money ought to be refunded. Mr. Lymburn in reply stated that this had been done to correct a feeling of inequity as between men on detachment and men at headquarters and to effect economy. Even with the deduction the men of the force were better paid than the R.C.M.P.

Telling of some of the services performed by the A.P.P. in the remotest places of his constituency, Milton McKeen, of Lac Ste. Anne, declared his satisfaction with the present force.

ADMINISTRATION OF LIQUOR ACT

Speaking briefly to the motion, Premier Brownlee admitted that there might be a saving in money by accepting the offer of the Dominion Government. He had talked only recently with the Premier and the Attorney General of Saskatchewan on this matter and found that they were satisfied. He, personally, had no objections to the Mounted Police. He stressed the point raised by Mr. Lymburn as to the usefulness of the Provincial force as an arm of the civil administration. He enumerated some of the work, such as the administration of relief and the enforcement of the Game Act, which the Mounties would not undertake. These, however, were not so much a consideration as the administration of the Alberta Liquor Act. It was in the work of this character that there was greatest need of a body of police closely in touch with and under the control of the Provincial authorities. The saving of \$100,000 was not comparable to efficiency in this most difficult work. The same Government

that was responsible for regulations must be responsible for enforcement.

In conclusion the Premier drew the attention of the Legislature to the fact that the problems of Saskatchewan and Alberta were different. There was more tourist traffic, a greater industrial development and a different type of people and towns. There were, for instance, many coal mining communities.

Mr. Shaw read from a list showing that the R.C.M.P. in Saskatchewan dealt with many Provincial statutes. The Premier asked if there were not a difference between criminal prosecutions and investigations and matters strictly administrative in their character. He held that the list given by Mr. Shaw had reference only to violations of the acts mentioned. Mr. Shaw in reply said that he was not enamoured of enlarging the duties of the police. "Imagine," said he, "a policeman being sent to investigate the estate of one mentally incompetent!" Were there not neighbors or relatives who could do that till such times as the law had its course? Mr. Lymburn described cases where much money had been saved to persons so afflicted, policemen having valued and protected their property in the meantime.

The Liberal leader concluded by saying that he saw no distinction necessary concerning the military nature of the Royal Canadian force. He felt that at present there was overlapping and that a saving could be effected. He believed that a Dominion police force could be much more efficient than a Provincial one, in cases, for instance, similar to those of infractions of the Narcotic Drugs Act.

Hon. Perren Baker concurred with the Premier and the Attorney General that it was of distinct advantage to have a Provincial force that would perform other functions than policing. With the administration of the natural resources on the part of the Province there would be an enlarged sphere of activity, which would require heavy expenditure.

Hon. George Hoadley stated that the A.P.P. had last year made some 694 investigations, out of which only 28 resulted in prosecution under the Department of Public Health. He had great admiration for the R.C.M.P. Control, not merely of administration but of personnel, was necessary for the Province.

Mr. Brown saw no reason for copying the actions of the neighboring Province, though he respected Saskatchewan. It took time to build up a suitable police force. At the end of the seven year period the Dominion could withdraw. Alberta would then have to start over again.

Hugh Allen, of Peace River, suggested that the Legislature make provision for small towns to enter into agreement with the A.P.P. Mr. Lymburn replied that this was being considered.

Mr. Duggan, concluding the debate, admitted some advantage in direct control, but did not believe that it was worth the amount that could be saved according to the figures he had presented. The only argument advanced in opposition to his motion that had impressed him was the need of special services in connection with the Liquor Control Board.

The two Labor members in the house at the time voted with the Government as also did J. W. Frame, Liberal, Athabasca.

Reports of other important debates will be found elsewhere.

SEVEN YEARS' PROGRESS

"In 1921 there were only 31 men in America with an income of a million dollars a year. In 1928 there were 496. What more could be said about the glories of human progress except perhaps that 28 of this number have an income of five million or more per year? Meanwhile the army of unemployed pound our street pavements looking for work—poor devils whose fifty-five years have robbed them of the strength and stamina needed by the modern machine, who anticipate the premature evening of their life with anxious forebodings, while little merchants mourn the loss of their independence as they become mute units in some chain store scheme which supports one or two of these millionaires. But of course one must not be sentimental about all those little people. It is the way of history, as of nature, to sacrifice the many for the few.

"So careful of the type she seems,

"So careless of the single life."

"The difficulty with this consoling thought is that one can not be sure that the lucky twenty-eight are any better for their power and privilege. They themselves become progressively less intelligent as their eminence silences the critical voice of friends and increases the number of fawning sycophants who accentuate their vices by their uncritical praise. Mr. Brisbane thinks they serve a very useful purpose by their philanthropies. A few of them, it is true, are genuinely philanthropic. But the total philanthropies of America in 1929 totalled only two and a half billion out of a national income of ninety-four billion. The stock exchange enriched men by a daily two and a half billion dollars on more than one day in 1929. You cannot make reason out of these statistics. We are simply not living in a reasonable world."

—The World Tomorrow, New York.

SOME DEFINITIONS.

Co-operation in its widest usage means the creed that life may best be ordered not by the competition of individuals, where each seeks the interest of himself and his family, but by mutual help; by each individual consciously striving for the good of the social body of which he forms a part, and the social body in return caring for each individual; "Each for all and all for each" is its accepted motto. Thus it proposes to replace among rational and moral beings the struggle for existence by voluntary combination for life.—Encyclopedia Britannica—"Co-operation."

"Co-operation is not a sentiment—it is an economic necessity."—Chas. Steinmetz.

"The darkest hour in any man's life is when he sits down to plan how to get money without earning it."—Horace Greeley.

"We are made for co-operation, like feet, like hands, like eyelids, like the rows of the upper and lower teeth. To act against one another then is contrary to nature, and it is acting against one another to be vexed and turn away."—Marcus Aurelius.

THE COURSE OF DEVELOPMENT

A young Lieutenant was visited in camp by a fashionable friend, and the latter was inclined to be jocular over the tiny sitting-room which the young officer occupied. "Well, Charles," he said on leaving, "how much longer do you mean to stay in this nutshell?" "Oh, until I become a kernel!" replied the Lieutenant.

Problems of Co-operative Credit Societies

An Address Before the Annual Conference of the Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies, 930—The Matter of Cheaper Money—And the Power of Monopoly



By H. E. SPENCER M.P.

The subject I have been requested to speak on is "The Obtaining of Cheaper Money for the use of Credit Societies in the Province." This is a large and involved subject, and before offering any suggestions I will outline the main factors about your society as I see them and then give you a general statement of how our medium of exchange, or money, is raised by those in that particular business. By doing this, you will be able to make a comparison with what you are attempting to do.

Our monetary system is mostly administered by private interests. Under the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of this Province I understand that twenty-five resident farmers can form a society, each having to pay to a reserve fund \$150.00 in five annual instalments. A local board of seven or eight is organized of which three or four are appointed by the Government supervisor, one of them being himself, the other four by the local members. All loans have to be sanctioned by the Government supervisor, and when this is done the Provincial Government stands as guarantor for the loans, thus making them gilt edge securities. When this is done, the banks advance loans at six per cent. A charge of half of one per cent extra is made to the borrower, and goes to a central reserve fund.

Cheifly Benefits Banks

What impresses me most about the scheme is that it is of more benefit to the banks than it is to the farmers, for the reason that although some farmers might benefit to the extent of getting credit through this society where otherwise they could not, they pay a rate of six and a half per cent as well as having to make an investment of \$150.00, while the outsider pays an average of eight per cent.

On the other hand the bank runs no risk of loss because, by the action of the Provincial Government guaranteeing the loan, it is an absolutely safe thing.

The banks might be said to make three charges on advances (1) cost charge, that is of book-keeping, rent, etc., (2) profit charge, naturally whatever the traffic will bear, and (3) a risk charge to take care of loss through the drop in value of security held against the loan. Usually these are lumped in one sum and called 8 per cent.

My first suggestion is that six per cent is far too high a charge for loans given which are absolutely safe. It is estimated that the book-keeping cost of a bank is from one-half to one per cent. The profit charge, therefore, is too high; because, remember, there is no risk charge in this case as far as the bank is concerned.

Now in our medium of exchange we have three sorts of money: (1) coin, that is gold, silver or copper, (2) notes or promises to pay by either the Dominion Government or the bank, and (3) cheque money or orders to pay. Today bank book-keeping has developed to such an extent that 96 per cent of our monetary transactions are done by the chequing system. My authority for this statement is Sir Edmund Walker, in 1923, and Mr.

Phipps, in 1928, both past presidents of the Bankers' Association.

I would like to point out to you that if John Brown, a farmer, gives Tom Smith his neighbor \$100.00, Brown is the poorer and Smith is the gainer to the extent of that sum. But if Mr. Robinson, a banker, advances a credit to the same Tom Smith of \$100.00, the latter increases his purchasing power by that amount, while the banker is not necessarily poorer.

Now a bank has mainly three sorts of money with which to do business (1) Capital subscribed, which goes chiefly into buildings, etc., (2) savings deposits on which they pay 3 per cent on a minimum balance per month, (3) "created credit," which takes care of the greater part of their loans. Created credit, drawable by cheque, is made possible largely by securities being lodged as collateral with the bank and on which the bank has the power to realize if the loan is not repaid. With some sorts of securities there is a slight risk of loss owing to falling values, but when a Provincial Government guarantees the loan, no loss is incurred and it is considered as good as gilt edge security.

How Loans Create Deposits

In making the above statement on "created credit" I wish to quote a very eminent banker, the Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, President of the Midland Bank, England, a bank which has no less than fifteen hundred branches. In speaking about monetary and credit policy he says: "I understand by it, all currency in circulation among the public and all bank deposits drawable by cheque. The amount of money in existence varies only with the action of the bank in increasing or diminishing deposits. We know how this is effected. Every bank loan and every bank purchase of security creates a deposit, and every repayment of a bank loan and every bank sale decreases one. If banks increase their loans and investments the results would be to increase the aggregate amount of deposits, but to add *nothing* to their cash resources."

Again, Professor Soddy of Oxford University explains it in the following words: "Another and most important fact to be emphasized is that virtually all the money in the hands (or banking accounts) of the community originally came into existence in the form of loans from the banking system. It can come from no where else, nor otherwise than as loans. This fact, which reverses all the old concepts of loans as money taken out of pre-existing deposits, is demonstrated fully in Major Douglas' works and, in fact, has since been endorsed by Mr. McKenna, the chairman of the Midland Bank. The order of procedure is as follows: (1) money is printed or written into existence by the bank; (2) it enters circulation as a loan to somebody; (3) it is then spent, and then becomes a deposit in the name of the receiver."

Besides having the privilege of creating credit, the banks have special powers of note issue in three different ways: (1) they can issue an amount equal to their

paid up capital on which they pay the government one per cent per annum; (2) for six months of the year from September to February, they can issue an amount equal to fifteen per cent of their paid up capital and reserve on which they pay five per cent; and (3) under the Finance Act they can take various securities, amongst which are promissory notes and bills of exchange secured by documentary title to wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, buckwheat, flax or other commodity, to the Treasury Board and obtain Dominion Notes in their place, for which a charge of up to five per cent is made; in 1928, however, the charge was down to 3½ per cent.

The third method is somewhat of a parallel of that of the customer who takes his securities and lodges them with the bank as collateral to get a loan; only when the bank is the customer to the Treasury Board it takes all the loan in Dominion notes, while in the other case the average note withdrawal against a current account is less than four per cent.

In regard to the banks taking Dominion notes from the Treasury Board, they do not have to issue these direct to the public, but can, if they so wish, take them to the Central Gold Reserve, and leave them there in lieu of gold, and then issue their own notes against them for circulation.

A Few Suggested Remedies

I have said this much about the privileges of the banks because if you want to get into the money business it is essential to know what the other fellow is doing who is already there. I will now suggest a few of the remedies that could be attempted to enlarge your activities:

(1) If you wish to take out a bank charter and obtain the above privileges you would first of all have to get capital subscribed to the extent of \$500,000 (\$250,000 of which would have to be paid up) and then get an Act of Parliament to support you.

(2) If the banks have the right to take securities such as I have mentioned, which are the usual property of the farmer, to the Treasury Board, and obtain Dominion Notes in exchange repayable in one year, why not ask for your Association to have the same privilege?

(3) You could make a request for legislation allowing you to issue bonds, and so capitalize yourselves in that way the same as is being done to finance the Long Term Loans.

(4) You have in the Province of Alberta a fund known as Alberta Savings Certificates, which is made by the public investing savings with the Provincial Government at four per cent. Some have thought that this money might be reloaned to your association; that is quite possible, but as the money is loaned *on call* it is doubtful if any Government would think that step a wise one.

(5) However, as a last suggestion I would like to ask what is to stop you asking for legislation to permit your opening savings accounts offices for sums to be loaned for not less than one year with the backing of the Provincial Gov-

ernment as you have it now, it would be as safe as the post office, and you could afford to pay four per cent, then make a nice saving for your association.

If you try to follow any of the above possibilities you will find that your proposals will be opposed by those interests who have more or less of a monopoly of such privileges now, which is quite natural; and therefore you can not expect to get

your requests granted at once. Also, I might say, that most of the proposals would be breaking new ground, and this is always opposed by a number of people, however feasible a plan may be.

If, however, my address does nothing else than promote more thinking along financial lines, I shall feel it has not been useless. With these words I wish your Association every success.

GRADING UP THE COW

"Grading up the Dairy Cow by the Use of Pure-Bred Sires" is the title of Bulletin No. 126 of the Federal Department of Agriculture, which gives the results of sixteen years of experimental work at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Nappan, Nova Scotia. It can be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa.

Subsidizing of Immigration Organizations Condemned by U.F.A. Annual Convention

Convention Asks That Only Agents Appointed by Federal Government Be Authorized to Carry on Work—Sympathy With B. C. Farmers in Efforts to Cope With Difficult Problem Expressed

The Annual Convention of the U.F.A., which for many years past has consistently taken a stand against subsidized immigration to Canada, adopted at the Convention last January the resolution printed below. The resolution, which was moved by Mr. Scholefield in behalf of the Central Board, was adopted unanimously.

It is of interest to note that when the U.F.A. first took a stand against lavish expenditure of public funds to attract immigrants to Canada, and U.F.A. members of the House of Commons raised their voices against such a policy, they were opposed by nearly all the daily newspapers, and were commonly denounced as dangerous extremists. Today, opposition to subsidized immigration is almost general. All of which serves to illustrate the fact that the U.F.A.'s usefulness may on occasion consist in being ahead of its time, in pioneering effort.

The resolution adopted by the Convention follows:

Whereas, the policy of assisted immigration as practised in this Dominion for many years has been futile, and has not resulted in the anticipated increase of population; and

Whereas, the concentration of effort towards the increase of our agricultural population, with the consequent neglect of other lines of productive effort has resulted in an unbalanced development of this country, and has adversely affected the values of farm products in relation to those of other articles of consumption; and

Whereas, the fact that the Federal Government has sole jurisdiction as to the number and type of immigrants who may come into this country, and the conditions under which they may make entry, and that a part of this authority has been delegated to various organizations, together with the refusal or neglect of both the Federal Government and the organizations concerned to effectively assume the responsibility for the after care of those who enter this country under their auspices, has thrown a great burden upon the Provinces and municipalities within whose boundaries those new comers may locate;

Therefore be it resolved—

(a) That the practice of subsidizing various organizations for the purposes of immigration be discontinued, and that only the agents appointed directly by the Federal Government shall be authorized to carry on this work.

Oriental in B. C.

As the sequel to a lengthy discussion, in the course of which J. E. Armishaw, representing the United Farmers of

Canada, British Columbia Section, appealed for support for a resolution from Wetaskiwin Provincial C. A., asking that "no more Orientals of whatever nationality shall be allowed to settle in Canada, and that no Oriental shall hold title, directly or indirectly, to any land, nor shall any land be leased to him directly or indirectly, for any longer period than one year," and proposing other disabilities, the Convention adopted in its place a resolution in general terms, which omitted the more controversial features of the original resolution. The substitute resolution was moved by R. H. M. Bailey and was adopted as follows:

"Whereas, the representative of the United Farmers of B. C. has placed before this Convention the problem which faces the agriculturists in B. C. with reference to the Orientals and has requested the moral support of the U.F.A.;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that this Convention go on record as being in sympathy with their movement and also assures the B. C. President of the U. F. C., B. C. Section, that they have our moral support in their efforts to solve the Oriental question as affecting agriculture in B. C."

The original resolution, in addition to the proposed disabilities already referred to, also urged that no Oriental should hold "shares in any company or corporation which is a holder of any Canadian land, reasonable compensation being paid to present Oriental holders of land, they being allowed a term of years in which to liquidate their present holdings."

When the original resolution came before the Convention, objection was raised from the floor that as it stood it was "disruptive" in character. A motion to table until Mr. Armishaw had been heard was carried and at a later stage in the proceedings, after Mr. Armishaw had spoken, a motion to refer this resolution to the Central Board for consideration for one year was adopted on motion of J. K. Sutherland. Then, near the concluding stages of the Convention, a motion to reconsider was moved from the floor by Mr. Norton, and carried, and the substitute resolution was carried after an amendment striking out the last clause had been adopted.

Clause Struck Out.

The last clause read:

"Be it further resolved, that this Convention do urge upon our Dominion authorities to immediately prohibit all Asiatic immigration into Canada."

In appealing to the Convention to adopt the original resolution, Mr. Armishaw declared he had nothing to say against the Japanese as individuals, or

as a race. It must be admitted, he declared, that they were industrious and law-abiding in every respect. The question was, whether Canadians were to retain their country or see the Western portion of it pass into the hands of Orientals. Their rate of increase was much greater than that of the white peoples. Because of this danger, the farmers in his organization had felt compelled to inform the Japanese farmers: "We cannot co-operate with you in Canada."

Mr. Sutherland pointed out that the resolution as drafted was of a very drastic character, and involved many questions of law and equity which required careful study. It meant depriving certain people of rights to establish which the white peoples had fought in the past. Mr. Sutherland intimated that the Wheat Pool accepted Orientals as members, in British Columbia as elsewhere. He urged the desirability of referring the whole question to the Board for careful inquiry and examination.

When, later, the substitute resolution was moved, it was subjected to vigorous criticism, and was as stoutly supported by a number of delegates.

Joseph Nolte said that to adopt any resolution of an offensive character might have a serious reaction upon Canadian business in the Orient, while Mr. Spencer pointed out that British Columbia's largest market was Oriental. Another delegate remarked that the proposal was similar to that of building tariff walls, and that it would be as ineffective in these days when trade is international, while another alluded to developing Pool wheat sales in the Orient.

"There are greater questions than trade involved," said a supporter of the resolution, and Lloyd Brown, vigorously appealing for its adoption, said that strongly as he believed in the British connection, he would rather sacrifice it than that any part of Canada should become half white and half yellow.

Sympathy with the British Columbia farmers, declared William Irvine, M.P., should not lead us into support of any resolution upon inadequate grounds; he pointed out some of the legal constitutional questions involved. The amendment to eliminate the last clause was then adopted, the resolution thus being shorn of all specific demands.

The man who is not prepared to laugh at himself is very often missing the greatest joke on earth.—*Glasgow Forward.*

There are 338,000 miles of telegraph lines and about four million miles of telephone wires in Canada.

Convention Commends the U.F.A. Federal Members for Their Fight on Grain Act Amendments

Resolution Proposing Grading System Based on Protein and Baking Test Tabled Until Next Convention—Convention Deals With Many Important Resolutions in Closing Sessions

Appreciation of the "splendid fight of our U.F.A. Federal members in the readjustment of the Board of Grain Commissioners," and "especially of the U.F.A. members of the Agricultural and Colonization Committee who fought so successfully for the amendments of the Canada Grain Act," was expressed by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. when resolutions dealing with grain handling problems came up for discussion.

George G. Coote, M.P., in responding, declared that it had been a pleasure to serve the Association on that committee, and Robert Gardiner, M.P., himself a member, explained that he had been later than the others in getting on the committee, and paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Garland and Mr. Coote. "No other two members of the committee," he stated, "did such excellent work as they."

A resolution from Athabasca Federal C. A., asking "enforcement of the grain standard as established by the Grain Standards Board," and that "every elevator agent shall obtain a sample of the said standard grades, also every inspector, and shall grade all grain offered to him according to such samples as established by the Board, and no other sample," was adopted by a bare majority after a long discussion. The resolution set forth that there are "thousands of elevator agents who are continually grading and purchasing grain from the producers who never see the samples of the standard grades as established by the Grain Standards Board," that such agents had "no samples for their guidance, except such as the grain companies furnish them, and all such samples are of a higher grade than the set standards." It was also stated in the resolution that "the inspector, and his assistants, at Edmonton, are not grading grain according to the established standards as set by the Board, but have established higher standards."

"Why Not Join Pool?"

A. McCready said he would like to know how this proposal could be made effective. There were always two opinions as to the grade—the elevator man's and the farmer's, while Harvey Hanson declared that to pass the resolution would be to "ask something which would be no use to us," and added, "If the farmers want protection, why don't they get into the Pool?" (applause).

D. F. Kellner, M.P., supported the resolution. It was desirable in order that the law might be complied with.

Mr. Coote did not think it would be of much use to have a sample at each country elevator, if it could be taken out and handled by each shipper. It would be necessary to keep it in a bottle. It was not impossible to do something of this sort, but it might be late in the season before the sample was available. To have a sample at each country elevator might be of some educational value.

A resolution asking that "the final sample shall specify the original grades in the mixture of wheat, in order that the Wheat Pool may as nearly as possible receive from the elevator companies the original grades of Pool wheat delivered by Pool members through private grain

The general report of the U. F. A. Annual Convention is concluded below from our last issue.

companies' elevators," was lost after a brief discussion.

Protein and Baking Test

The Convention referred to the Alberta Wheat Pool Board, with a request that they express their opinion upon the matter at the next Convention, a resolution demanding "the same rights and privileges as all other industries in preparing, grading and marketing our own products in our own way without any interference of any kind from any government." The resolution asked further that "the Wheat Pool shall be prepared to evolve a satisfactory grading system and shall put it into effect when 80 per cent of the farmers are signed Pool members."

One of the delegates remarked that the farmers did not always agree with the grading given them, and said that if the Pool did the grading, there would be dissatisfaction which might be injurious to the Pool. The question was whether the farmers could co-operate sufficiently well to have their grading done by their own organization and still stay together.

A resolution declaring that "the time has come when the present system (of grading) should be replaced by a system based on a protein analysis and baking test," was tabled until the next Convention. Mr. Coote declared that at present it would be impracticable to apply such a system. The National Research Council had a man in Europe who was trying to find out if it would be worth the Canadian farmers' while to make protein the basis of grading.

A Rejected Resolution

By a very large majority the Convention rejected a resolution asking the Board of Grain Commissioners "to make it compulsory for all elevators at local points to use a bin order book approved by the Board, and that any farmer desiring to have a car placed at a local elevator shall have to show the station agent a bin receipt before his name shall be placed on the car order book." The resolution also asked that "the farmer shall not be forced to accept a car before the date stated in his application for same," and provided "that the above conditions would not apply on cars to be placed at a loading platform."

By a large majority the Convention recommended that the annual meeting of municipal secretaries be done away with, and "that the funds formerly spent for said meeting be used towards expenses to elect delegates" for the annual meeting of the Municipal Hail Insurance Board, these delegates "to be elected at the annual municipal meeting by those ratepayers who are insured in the Municipal Hail Insurance." A proposal to strike out Section 29 of the Hail Insurance Act, and directing "that the responsibility of taking on insurance be with the Hail Insurance Company," was lost.

The Convention adopted a proposal "that vacant and rented soldier settlement lands be made liable to taxation in school districts."

A report submitted by the Alberta Co-operative Council, describing plans nearing perfection for the creation of a co-operative to handle fuel and lubricating oils, was read to the Convention, which urged the Council to continue its investigation and recommend what action may be desirable.

The Convention asked the Provincial Government, in evolving its policy for the settlement of lands to be brought under Provincial control, upon transfer of the resources, to abandon the practice followed under the former jurisdiction "whereby no effort was made to confine settlement to compact or restricted areas." The Government was also asked "to give the right to our women of Alberta to homestead."

Premier's Salary

Upon the following being presented to the Convention, it was moved by Levi Bone, seconded, and carried without discussion:

"Whereas, the transfer of the Provincial Railways has been accomplished by the Government on terms that greatly redound to its credit, and

"Whereas, the Government has secured for Alberta its Natural Resources on terms much better for the Province than were ever expected a few years ago; and

"Whereas, we believe in the consummation of these, as well as in other important public deals, Premier Brownlee has been largely instrumental; and

"Whereas, the Premier's salary and indemnity is greatly out of line with what he could secure in other branches of the business world;

"Be it resolved, that this Convention is of the opinion that the Legislative Assembly would be justified in increasing the Premier's salary or in some other way recognizing the inestimable services he has performed for the people of Alberta."

The delegates adopted a resolution on motion of G. E. Roose, asking the Provincial Government to investigate the circumstances under which oil companies have stopped the direct sale of oil from their wells for agricultural tractors and to see if arrangements can be made to remove the restrictions.

With reference to the rebate of taxation on gasoline for agricultural purposes, it was proposed that present legislation should be changed to provide "that where a farmer can declare when purchasing a full barrel of gasoline that the same is to be used for agricultural purposes only he be charged only the price of the gasoline plus the net tax payable to the Government for such use, or that the time be extended for six months."

It was recommended that crops grown on land coming into possession of the Alberta Government under the Tax Recovery Act be marked through the Alberta Wheat Pool and delivered to Local Pool elevators, and that crop shares

under the control of the Official Guardian "be marketed through the same channel to ensure the obtaining of average returns."

A proposal that the Debt Adjustment Act be made to apply in all its features to the whole of the Province was defeated, after Mr. Scholefield had explained that in the experience of the Government the farmers in many parts of Alberta did not want such extension.

By an overwhelming majority a recommendation that a poll tax be levied in each municipal district on otherwise unassessable persons "to provide the nucleus of a fund to take care of indigents who become inmates of municipal or other hospitals," was rejected. Mr. Scholefield stated that the poll tax was today regarded as an obsolete form of taxation, while Mr. Trego declared that any revenue which might be raised in this manner would be swallowed up in the costs of collection.

Rentals of Rural Phones

The Alberta Government was requested to reduce the rental on all rural telephones by 25 per cent and that a "strenuous canvass be undertaken of all districts served by the system with a view to obtaining every possible subscriber."

The Convention referred to the Provincial Department of Agriculture a resolution suggesting consolidation of the Provincial schools of agriculture at Olds and Raymond with the Dominion experimental farm at Lethbridge.

It was directed that in future all reports to Convention be presented in printed or typewritten form and distributed, and read only at the request of the Convention.

A resolution to the effect that "advertisements of commercial organizations known to be antagonistic to farmer co-operative enterprises are accepted for publication in *The U.F.A.* and asking that such be not accepted in future," was moved by A. E. Smith. Mr. McCready thought that this suggestion was uncalled for. Mr. Scholefield mentioned the conditions under which advertising was accepted, and the editor said that he did not know what advertisements those who framed the resolutions might have in mind. It was the duty of the paper to be watchful of its advertising columns, as any advertising objectionable and such as encouraged the purchase of goods which were not as represented, would be unfair to members. It was to be noted that as the paper entered from time to time new fields of co-operative endeavor, the advertising revenue from private concerns in the same lines of activity was lost. It was of course imperative that as far as reasonable care could go, it should be exercised to prevent the advertising columns being used to the detriment of the interests of readers in any way. Until a national bureau of standards of goods going on the market had been set up—a grading system for manufactured products—it would, however, not be possible to judge completely of the accuracy of advertising matter, though an effort was made to realize a high standard.

A substitute motion "that this Convention go on record as endorsing the management of *The U.F.A.*" was made and carried unanimously.

Noxious Weeds

A proposal to make it unlawful "for any person to offer for sale sheaves, hay, straw or any feed containing large proportion of weed seeds, or cause same to be moved along road allowances, except in a manner which shall positively ensure

against the spreading of such noxious weeds," was defeated, the Convention adopting, unanimously, a resolution requesting the Dominion and Provincial Governments "to enter into a weed investigation and control with renewed energy, and to appropriate such funds as may be required for the necessary investigation and experimental work, and especially that grain cars be cleaned at terminal elevators."

The delegates rejected a resolution asking that the Noxious Weeds Act, Section 21, be amended to provide that "all threshing machines and combines shall be duly registered before going into the field and shall be equipped with suitable attachments to clean the grain threshed by the machine to the standard required by Section 20, Clause 1, of the Noxious Weeds Act; and shall display in a prominent place on his machine a card containing this and the two next preceding sections, which card shall be furnished free on application to the Department."

The Provincial Government was asked to protect the farmers' interest in cases where oil companies erect derricks, make roads, and carry on drilling operations on farm lands, and provide also for a small royalty to be paid the farmer on whose property oil is being produced. One delegate opposed the payment of any royalties on natural resources on principle.

At this point in the proceedings the Chairman introduced P. J. Rock, of Morrin, winner of the Grand Championship in wheat in the Provincial Seed Fair, who was enthusiastically received by the delegates.

On the ground that the Hudson's Bay Company and the C.P.R. are succeeding in loading upon the purchasers of their lands the increment tax on increase in values which have taken place while the lands have been owned by these companies, the Provincial Government was asked to have the wording of contracts changed to the end that persons benefitted by the increased value, namely, these land companies, shall pay the tax. It was asked that the proposed legislation be made retroactive.

Milling Facilities

A resolution asking the Wheat Pool to establish milling facilities, first to supply Pool members with flour at reasonable cost, and secondly to supply the ordinary trade, was referred to the Board of the Alberta Pool at the suggestion of E. J. Garland, M.P., after considerable discussion.

Mr. Trego, who moved a substitute motion which was not accepted by the Convention, that the Convention appoint a committee of twenty men to investigate the flour milling business, with power to act, quoted striking figures showing the profits made and stock dividends distributed by various milling companies.

Mr. Fearnough on a point of privilege asked permission to bring in a motion dealing with the deficit. It was moved and seconded that this permission be given, but upon being put to the Convention this motion was lost.

By a fairly close vote the Convention adopted a resolution asking that the fees charged for high school examinations be reduced.

Almost unanimously, the Convention by resolution asked the Provincial Government to make arrangements to grant loans to schools at a lower rate of interest than is now charged by the banks.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Probus Club of Calgary, the Rev. J. E. Todd, pastor, and the board and management of Central United Church, the

city of Calgary, the press, E. W. Kolb, and all those who had contributed in any way to the success of the Convention.

From the floor of the Convention votes of thanks were moved to the chairmen of the Convention, to Mr. Scholefield for his services to the Convention, the order of business and resolutions committees, to the Board of Directors and *The U.F.A.* paper.

Vote of Condolence

The following vote of condolence was adopted unanimously:

Whereas a former vice-president of the United Farmers of Alberta, Mr. Rice Sheppard, of Edmonton, was recently bereaved by the loss of his wife;

Be it resolved, that a letter of condolence be sent to Mr. Sheppard, conveying also our deep appreciation of the services rendered by him in the beginning of our farmer movement.

The Convention also adopted the following:

Whereas, we are celebrating at this Convention the twenty-first anniversary of our Association, and

Whereas, some of those who were present at its inception or connected with its first officers have not been able to participate with us in the celebration;

Be it therefore resolved, that a letter be sent by the secretary to Mrs. James Bower and family of Red Deer and Mrs. W. G. Tregillus, formerly of Calgary, and the widow of the late James Speakman, conveying at this time our deep appreciation of the valuable services rendered in the early years of the movement by their late husbands, the first and second presidents of our organization; and our recognition and appreciation of their own personal part in those services.

After the singing of God Save the King, the Convention adjourned.

SCHOOL OF THE AIR.

The "American School of the Air" began its first term last week. The first subject was American history; the story of Columbus was told over the radio, and then an orchestra played selections from the music of the day of Columbus. Fifteen hundred thousand in more than 20,000 schools throughout the nation listened in.

The possibilities of such a school are so vast that they almost frighten one.

Radio makes it possible for every child to get instruction from the greatest educators the country affords, equipped with resources that only a great university can equal.

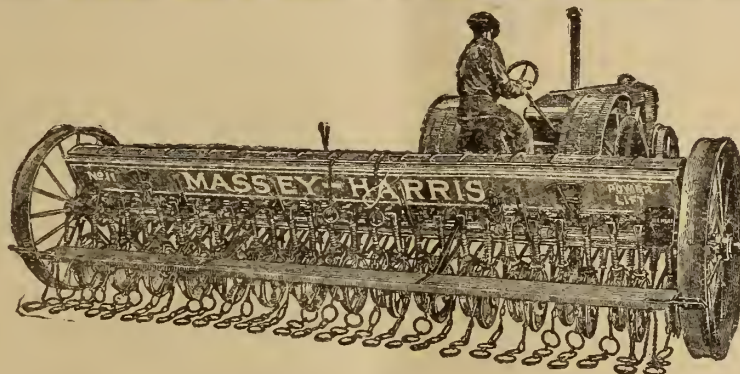
How many colleges know anything about the music of A.D. 1492? A handful, at most. Yet now, children by millions can hear it; and nothing could do more to make the period of Columbus real and alive.

It is a pity that this great work must be conducted by gracious permission of the radio monopoly, and that R. C. A., whenever it sees fit, may levy a tax on education. One would think the childhood of America might claim eminent domain of the air. But the possible gains are so great that education can afford to pay tribute to monopoly—if it must—until such time as we acquire sense enough to destroy it.—*Labor.*

"Those who will not allow others to be heard do not deserve to be heard themselves."—Francis Streeten

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Interests of the United Farm Women

Some Traditions Which Might Well Be Discarded

Survivals of Days When Armed Strength Was Considered Measure of a Country's Greatness—Points from the Debate on the Address.

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Farm Women:

It would be extremely interesting to know the origin of a great many of our customs which are preserved in many of our ceremonies of today. The opening of Canada's Parliament is entertaining to watch, and interest grows when we let our minds wander back through the ages and we realize how times and thought have changed and we see that in many instances we are today observing the mere form only.

It is always a matter of speculation as to what extent we should let ourselves be bound by the past and how much we should hold to tradition. There is much to be said of preserving the dignity and beauty of the past, but when these customs are quite in opposition to our doctrines of today, possibly it is well to discard them.

The Governor-General comes with a bodyguard and in the procession in and out of the Chamber, the members of different branches of the army figure prominently; in fact things take on quite a military air.

These are I suppose reminiscent of the time when the King's policy was such that when he made his Speech from the Throne, his life might almost be in danger. Today, no matter how lacking it may be or how disappointed its hearers, I do not fancy the Governor-General would be in danger.

Also, perhaps, it is reminiscent of a time when a country's greatness was measured in terms of its army. Today, surely we have got past that, and we realize our country's greatness is not measured by the size and strength of its army, but rather in the character and ability of its productive workers in the factory or on the farm, in the mines or on the sea, in the office or in the studio, in the home or wherever we produce helpful thought or work, and our greatest tribute to our country is not to die for it, but to live nobly for it.

Out of Date Military Display

The world is ringing with the talk of Peace and Peace Pacts and Peace Treaties, yet we open Parliament which devotes time to asserting it is desirous of promoting world peace, with a military display which tends to add to the picturesqueness and position of the army!

The Speech from the Throne has already been dealt with in the previous number of *The U.F.A.* by Mr. Coote. With our present party system in vogue it is hardly to be expected that the speech will contain much outstanding legislation. The chief aim of the old parties is to get in power and keep there so they must play very safe if, once in the saddle, they are to stay. And we cannot blame something quite apart from ourselves, some remote thing which we call "The Government." We, the people, are the govern-

ment and when we insist on something different we shall get it. Governments must move when public opinion demands they should.

As I write, it has been moved and seconded "that an address be forwarded to His Excellency the Governor-General to thank him for the speech he so graciously delivered to both Houses of Parliament." Mr. Bennett has commented on it most critically. As Mr. Gardiner said, Mr. King and Mr. Bennett had had a field day hair splitting.

Mr. Woodsworth, you will be sorry to know, has been far from well and has to husband his strength as much as possible, so Mr. Heaps voiced Labor's opinion and Mr. Gardiner that of our U.F.A. group.

You will remember that we were congratulated on the continued prosperity of the country as production had reached its highest records save in agriculture, but, the speech added that it is not to be forgotten that the bulk of the 1929 wheat crop still remains in Canadian hands for final disposition.

All the other speakers very much questioned Canada's present prosperity. Mr. Bennett said that according to different tests it was the reverse; the earnings of the railways were low, the value of stocks was low, the balance of trade was lower, the cost of living was up and employment was less.

Banks Prosperous

In his reply Mr. King quoted statement after statement from banks and financial reports to show that Canada was prosperous, but Mr. Heaps said he preferred to place the welfare of the public generally before the profits on capital.

Mr. Bennett criticized the Government for not doing anything for unemployment, but Mr. King said they were helping to meet the cost of unemployment in such ways as pensions, in soldiers' civil re-establishment, by grants to Provinces and in C.N.R. and Government construction. He (Mr. King) also claimed that he had done a lot for agriculture this last year in appointing Mr. Crerar and Mr. Forke to government positions. Mr. Gardiner, in his reply, remarked that he considered Mr. Crerar sincere, but he reminded the House that that Minister did not represent Western agriculture.

Mr. Gardiner further reminded the House that although it might be implied that a wave of prosperity was coming when the 1929 wheat crop was disposed of, we must realize that in the majority of cases payments had been made on the wheat and the farmers have already spent the money. Also he set forth the stand of the U.F.A. Convention regarding the Australian Treaty of 1925.

As very few speeches were made on the reply to the Speech from the Throne, we can look forward to a prolonged discussion on the Budget. Then perhaps

we shall know a little better whether or not there is to be an election this year.

Two questions one hears here are: "Do you think there will be an election this year?" and "What do you think of the appointment of the new woman senator?" Time, I suppose, will tell in both cases.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

Welcome U.F.W.A. Local at a quilting bee held at the home of Mrs. McDermott completed a gingham quilt which is to be raffled; they intend to hook a mat to be raffled also, for the funds, reports Mrs. E. Rear. In addition, they plan to raise some money by serving lunch after the Flagstaff play.

Willowdale U.F.W.A. held a chicken and lutefisk supper in the hall at Ohaton and was a most enjoyable occasion, reports Miss Molly Toule, secretary, although the severe weather reduced the attendance. The supper was followed by a sale of work and a short program given by the Juniors. Several articles which were auctioned realized a goodly sum.

Officers for Lavoy U.F.W.A. Local are Mrs. E. H. Morris president, Mrs. M. E. Cleveley vice-president, and Mrs. Daniel H. Tweedale, secretary. The latter writes that "on February 8th we held a tea and sale of home cooking and candy. Although the weather was not good, we were well pleased with the number who helped to make it a success. We cleared \$31.60. We are to have our third-year millinery demonstration in June."

The February meeting of Albright U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. Eastman, and Mrs. Andrew Johnson, delegate from Gimli U.F.W.A., gave "a very interesting report of the Convention," reports Mrs. E. Eastman, secretary. "The basketry course was discussed, and we hope to share our demonstration with our Gimli friends. The community hall at Albright is nearing completion, and all are looking forward to the opening."

Horne Hill U.F.W.A. Local and the Ladies' Aid met recently at the home of Mrs. Cecil Parker, when Mrs. Firby, convention delegate, gave "an interesting and educative report," writes Mrs. Parker. The Baker School Act received discussion and approval. Three new members were enrolled; the meeting then adjourned and the L. A. proceeded with their business, after which lunch was served by the hostess.

Lougheed U.F.W.A. Local held a tea on the day of the annual ratepayers' meeting, charging 25 cents per person, and made almost \$30 net profit, reports Mrs. H. Probst, secretary. Mrs. Probst and Mrs. Pope were the kitchen committee; Mrs. Losness and Mrs. Johnson arranged the decorations—very pretty in red and white—and the secretary was

G-2



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cashier. At the last meeting, the delegate to the Convention, Mrs. Reeves, gave a very interesting and instructive report. Arrangements were made for a social evening on March 6th, and the giving of a quilt to a needy family.

Reports of the delegates to the Annual Convention—Mrs. L. E. Elofson and August Cerveny—were given at the business meetings of Grand Meadow U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, following their annual oyster supper in the U.F.A. Hall. There was a very large attendance, taxing the capacity of the hall to the utmost. Following the separate meetings of the two Locals, the company reunited for a capital program of speeches, songs, community singing and music; this included addresses by H. G. Young, U.F.A. Director, and R. H. Haskins of Clive. Mrs. Lyle Russell, president of the U.F.W.A. Local, presided.

Eighteen members and several visitors attended the February meeting of Fairdonian Valley U.F.W.A., held at the home of Mrs. Hallum. Mrs. Gillies, secretary, writes: "Mrs. W. Smith gave a splendid paper on India, holding the attention of her listeners as she described the momentous events occurring in that vast country of teeming millions, the situation fraught with menace. One thing is clear, the people of India are awakening to their responsibility, and never again will they submit to a passive role in the government of their country. Discussion on the paper, led by Mrs. F. Weber, was taken up by some of the members. The monthly gift, donated by Mrs. Bergum, was won by Mrs. Clark."

At the last meeting of Turin U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. E. Staath, Mrs. Wm. Rowley read "the most interesting item" from *The U.F.A.* "This was enjoyed by all," reports Mrs. Roy Handley, "and gave the meeting a real U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. thought. Two contests—a flower wedding and an advertisement contest—were on the program. They were won by Mrs. B. W. Baines and Mrs. C. Green, after which the meeting adjourned for a delicious lunch, served by Mrs. Staath and Mrs. Jas. Matthews." On February 7th the Local gave a most enjoyable social evening, their husbands being guests. Whist prizes were won by Mrs. B. W. Baines and Mrs. E. Haines. After lunch and a novelty contest, dancing was enjoyed for a couple of hours.

"Owing to the dry season," writes Mrs. John Hallett, retiring secretary of Fleet U.F.W.A. Local, "the raising of funds has not been a feature of our work, our energies being directed to good meetings and social events. We have read all bulletins from Central Office, and had a few splendid papers by the members. Mr. Corbett of the Department of Extension gave an illustrated lecture, and Miss Conroy of the Health Department a three-day course on home nursing, infectious diseases, and immunization. A Grandmother's Garden quilt was made and tickets sold, realizing \$36, given to help pay for the minister's salary. A donation was made to the Junior Conference fund. Mrs. R. Slomp was our delegate to the Convention, and Mrs. Edwin Deise and Mrs. J. T. Holland are our officers for 1930."

The program of Avondale U.F.W.A. Local, for the first six months of the year, promises some varied and interesting

meetings. In each case the name of the hostess for the meeting is followed by a verse of poetry, quotations from Burns, Tennyson, Browning and the Bible being included. Community singing, roll call and current events are given a place in each program. Under "Entertainment" are listed a Scotch reading by Mrs. Muir; reading by Mrs. Whitely; letter on local news by Mrs. L. Gray; duet by Mrs. G. Coultman and Mrs. E. Prior; Mrs. Spencer's letter in *The U.F.A.* read by Mrs. Coultman; violin solos by Mrs. Prothero; piano solo, Florence Allen;

songs by Howard, Margaret and Kathleen Riddle; paper flower-making by Mrs. Marshall; address by U.F.W.A. Director. Other items include the following: Discussion, "Why we should support our Local;" paper, "New Canadian Flag," Mrs. E. Prior; paper, "World Peace," by Mrs. Allen; debate, "Resolved that more national benefit to the world is derived from the agricultural than the professional man;" discussion, "What further benefits have we derived from another year of meetings?"

To Honor First Woman Legislator

Women of Alberta Plan to Present Portrait to Mrs. L. C. McKinney.

By MRS. NELLIE McCLUNG.

The women of the Province are full of enthusiasm over their project of having the portrait of Mrs. McKinney painted and presented to the Legislative Building at Edmonton, and hope to have this accomplished before the end of this year. Mrs. McKinney has been chosen for this honor on account of the fact that she was the first woman to be elected to any Legislative Assembly in the British Empire, when in 1917 she was chosen to represent the constituency of Claresholm.

The arrangements are in charge of a committee of 23 women who are sending out a letter to the women's organizations of the Province with the request that each woman will pay twenty-five cents to the fund, and already the money is coming in. The honor of sending the first contribution belongs to the late Mrs. Barbara Cassels, formerly of Calgary, but then living in Edmonton, who sent a donation of five dollars and expressed her delight at knowing that the plan was under way.

J. W. L. Forster, of Toronto, has been chosen as the artist, and he will no doubt produce a portrait which will be a fitting and lasting tribute to this well beloved woman.

Versatile and Accomplished Leader

Mrs. McKinney has lived in Alberta for over twenty years and in addition to her political activities, she has been a leader in social reform and church work. She can preach a sermon or play the organ; lead the Bible class or conduct a debate; write the words for a pageant, make the costumes, and direct it; run her house; entertain her friends; edit a column in a newspaper; make a party dress for some little girl whose mother is in the hospital or otherwise unable to do it; give a paper on Swinbourne at the Literary Club, and do all these things with the utmost facility and good-humor. Once a month the "Y" girls have a dinner at her house, and it is a happy event to which the girls look forward, for Mrs. McKinney is the perfect hostess with a good gift of making every one contribute to the conversation.

Mrs. McKinney is held in high esteem by the women of the Province for many reasons: for her sense of fairness, for her fearless advocacy of the high way of life; for her wise and kindly counsel; for her ready sympathy; for her ability to carry burdens without ever once feeling sorry for herself; but particularly she is loved because of her delightful and cheery sense of humor which relieves the strain of her high pressure life. When asked one time during her term of office in the Legislature if she did not find it hard to make so many speeches, she replied with a smile that it was not really so hard for she had only one at a time, and as she told the truth each time, she did not need to remember what she had said before.

Mrs. McKinney is one of the Five Women of Alberta who pressed the matter of women's eligibility to the Senate as far as the Privy Council, and who were so gracefully thanked by the first woman Senator in her first speech in the Red Chamber the other day.

In presenting Mrs. McKinney's picture to the Legislative Assembly, the women feel they are honoring one who has made and is making a notable contribution to the welfare of our people; commemorating the fact that our own Alberta led all the British Empire in accepting the principle of equality between the sexes; and in addition they cherish the hope that succeeding generations may see in the strong, kind face of Louise C. McKinney something of the idealism, courage, and



MRS. L. C. McKINNEY

high adventure of that intrepid trail-breaker, the Pioneer Woman of the West.

Contributions to the Portrait Fund may be sent to Mrs. Wilbur Horner, 815-19th Ave. West, Calgary.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6783. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size requires 3 3-8 yards of 39 inch material. The sash of ribbon requires 2 yards. Price 15c.

6764. Boys' Suit.

Cut in 3 Sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 1 7-8 yard of 35 inch material. 1/4 yard is required for the pockets of muslin or lining, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

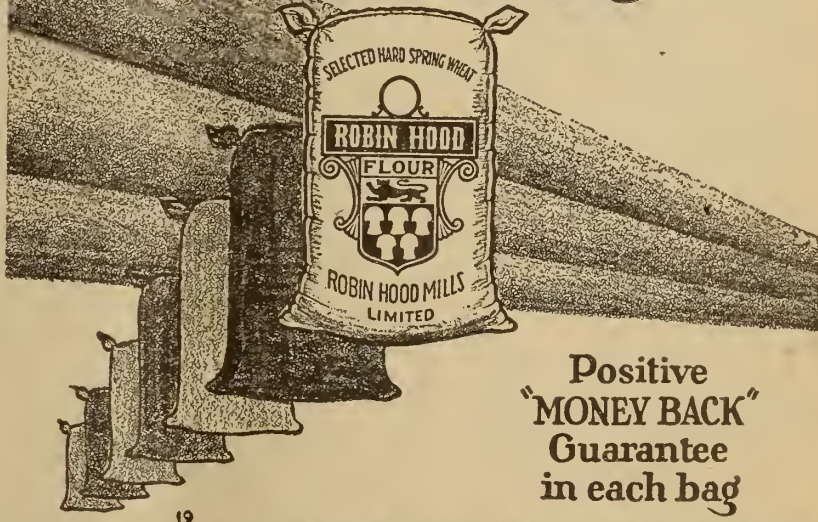
By AUNT CORDELIA

Casserole of Winter Vegetables: Boil for 20 minutes, in as little water as possible, 2 cups carrots cut in rounds 1/2 inch thick. Put in a baking dish with 2 cups sliced onions, 3 cups small potatoes left whole, salt, pepper, and 2 tablespoons minced parsley; sprinkle with flour, then pour over enough milk to cover, add 1 tablespoon of butter and sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake and serve hot.

Jam Balls: Make a good biscuit dough, and roll it out a quarter of an inch thick. Cut into squares, place a spoonful of jam on each square and bring the corners together to form a ball. Place in a well-greased pan. Melt 1 tablespoon butter and 1 tablespoon sugar in 1/2 cup boiling water and brush the balls with it. Bake in a hot oven, and serve hot, with sugar and cream or

Light feathery cakes and flaky pie crust made easier with

Robin Hood FLOUR



Positive
"MONEY BACK"
Guarantee
in each bag



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- 2 Are you willing to wait a year for bloom, or do you want to be sure of it first year?
- 3 Do you want good husky, full-sized clumps, all set in high gear ready to start at the word go? Or are you willing to put up with less desirable stock, do some nursing, expect some losses, just to save a few cents per plant?
- 4 Do you believe guarantee of delivery in approved "good condition" and "on time" is a thing so often claimed that it no longer means anything? Nevertheless you demand the guarantee just the same. We replace free any stock which does not grow.

Well, about all we can say to you is, that we have only one thing to sell and that is *satisfaction*. If you don't get a full and running over measure of that from us, we see to it that you do. No one has an equal in assortment, quantity or all-round quality of stock. This sounds like blowing. But it's a fact too easily proven to tempt exaggeration. Come look over our nursery. See for yourself. Send for the 24 page illustrated catalogue and Planters' Guide.

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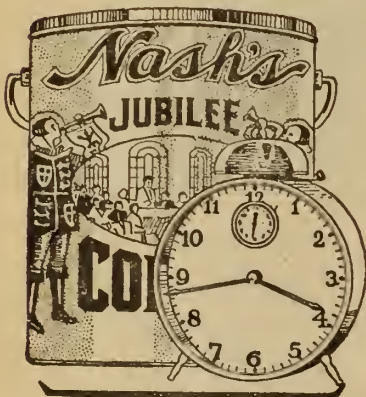
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thickened fruit juice; or cold, with whipped cream.
meg and cinnamon, 3 teaspoons ginger, 1 egg, 2 or more cups flour. Cream butter and sugar, add egg and molasses. Sift the salt and spices with flour; mix soda with cream and add to first mixture alternately with flour. Have batter fairly thick. Drop into small greased gem pans, and bake in a moderate oven. Very good eaten hot.

List of Monthly U.F.W.A. Bulletins

Mrs. A. H. Warr—"Organization"—February.

Mrs. L. L. Scholefield—"Co-operative Effort"—March.

Mrs. C. Stong—"Beautification and Horticulture"—April.

Mrs. P. C. Hepburn—"Young People's Work"—May.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman—"Legislation"—June.

Mrs. J. L. Zipperer—"Home Economics"—July.

Mrs. R. Price—"Immigration"—August.

Mrs. M. Banner—"Health"—September.

Mrs. W. Ross—"Education"—October.

Mrs. W. D. McNaughton—"Peace"—November.

Mrs. F. A. Dwelle—"Social Welfare"—December.

There was an unavoidable delay in getting out the February and March Bulletins, but for the remainder of the year it is intended as far as possible to have the Bulletins in the hands of the Secretaries by the first of each month.

"Housecleaning hints" was the subject of the roll call at the March 1st meeting of Turin U.F.W.A. Local, and 17 members responded. Mrs. Handley and Mrs. Taylor read their "most interesting articles" from *The U.F.A.*, which were much enjoyed. Mrs. Poy Handley then gave an interesting paper on legislation. The meeting adjourned with a delicious lunch served by Mrs. Burns, who was hostess to the Local.

Ministik U.F.W.A. entertained the U.F.A. Local, and people of the district, to a weiner supper, debate and social evening on February 27th, reports Mrs. D. R. Swabey, Secretary. The debate, "Resolved that country life is more beneficial than city life," was between two grade-seven boys, Frank Swabey and Frank Grummet, and two grade-eight girls, Winnie Leach and Lily Tangler. The decision went to the boys, who spoke for the affirmative. Mrs. Stanley George had arranged a very enjoyable program, most of the young people taking part with songs, choruses, instrumental solos, readings, step dances and ventriloquism. Mr. Grummet then entertained young and old with some old-time dance music, which was very much appreciated. A sewing course, to be held in July, has been arranged by this Local.

Crocus Plains U.F.W.A. Local gave a very successful banquet on February 27th, to celebrate their first anniversary, reports Mrs. W. E. Ray, Secretary. "Forty-five people sat down to tables tastefully decorated, and all did justice to the splendid and plentiful menu. Mrs.

FINDS FILE VALUABLE

Writing under recent date, Mrs. Kathleen McAllister, Myrtle Creek Farm, Eldorena, Alta., states: "It is not usual for one family to get two issues, but we keep one issue on file, and use the other for giving away. I have all the issues since the first copy except two, and the file is invaluable at election time—and in between."

Readers who keep their copies of *The U.F.A.* on file for future reference will find a binder for each volume of value. Binders may be obtained from Central Office, price \$2 each.

B. Blair, toastmistress, after a few well-chosen words of welcome, called on John Coulter to give the first toast, "Our King and Country," followed by "Our Organization," by Wm. Miller, "Our U.F.A. President" by Mrs. C. Hughes, and replied to by Allan Fraser, "Our U.F.W.A. President" by Floyd Blair and reply by Mrs. Eli Hughes, "Our Guests" by Mrs. Allan Fraser, reply by Wm. Pay, "Our Hostesses" by W. H. Bird and reply by Mrs. F. Blair; "Our Teachers" by Geo. Hughes, reply by Miss Lennon; "Our Former Members" by Mrs. Arthur Fraser, and in reply letters were read from a number of members now living in other places. After a reading by Mrs. Bird, and some community singing, the tables were cleared for cards, and the evening was finished with a few dances."

"Our Carsland U.F.W.A. would like to let you know we are alive and happy," writes Eva Garrett, reporter for the Local, who adds: "For the year 1930, we returned the same officers, namely Mrs. Kruse, president, Mrs. Melendy secretary. We had a very successful year in 1929, enjoyable and profitable. We missed the January meeting owing to bad roads and cold weather. On February 28th we held a splendid joint meeting U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. at the home of Mrs. and Mr. B. Duffner, at which Mrs. Cote, our delegate to the recent U.F.A. Convention in Calgary, gave a wonderful report, which we all enjoyed very much."

At the March meeting of the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Miss A. M. Turner, Mrs. Davie gave an address dealing with the activities and objects of the Calgary Central Sports Association. She stressed the benefits to boys and girls of facilities to take part in outdoor games and sports; nothing, she said, was more conducive to healthy development, mental and physical. The Association had for its objective 27 playgrounds and 8 recreational parks in the city. Mrs. Lepard, representing the North West Biscuit Company, also gave a short address and distributed samples of the product of the company to the members present.

MEASURING STAR'S BRIGHTNESS

With a photo-electric photometer such as the one attached to the telescope at the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, it is possible to measure the brightness of a star to within one half of one per cent of its value. This instrument is used mainly for following the changes in the brightness of variable stars.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Public Speaking Contest

Dear Juniors:

As the Junior Conference approaches, the thought naturally arises: "I wonder how many Juniors will take part in the Public Speaking Contest this year." You have all heard the saying, "Opportunity only knocks at the door once," and although this opportunity has knocked for the past three years, if more Juniors do not participate this year than did last, I am afraid the U.F.A. Board will discontinue the practice of offering medals, and not until later on in life will you fully realize what a wonderful opportunity you let slip by. Juniors, I cannot over-emphasize the importance of public speaking—to be able to express oneself clearly and easily in public without being hampered and rendered more or less tongue-tied by a feeling of self-consciousness. Make up your minds now to take advantage of this splendid opportunity; you do not know what the practice it affords may mean to you in after years.

As you probably all know, the Public Speaking Contest is one of the features held during the Junior Conference, or "University Week" as it is sometimes called, and any member of a Junior Local or a Junior member of a Senior Local may participate. The speech itself must be on some phase of the farmers' movement—Co-operative Marketing, Organization, Co-operation, the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., Junior U.F.A., Group Government, Citi-

zenship, Leadership, Economic, Social, Educational, or any other phase you may prefer. You must also bear in mind that this is a Public Speaking Contest, not an oratorical contest; that is, study your speech well and know what you are going to talk about but do not memorize it. These are all the rules—not one but that can be very easily complied with. The rewards are three very beautiful medals—a gold, a silver, and a bronze—and all three will be very suitably engraved with the name of the winner, the place, and the U.F.A. monogram.

Do not be afraid to enter; the other contestants will be just boys and girls like yourselves with the same difficulties to overcome. And do not delay. Just as soon as possible decide who your contestant will be (the contestant may or may not be your delegate). Then fill in and return the form at the bottom of this page, and we will send you a very interesting little book, "Public Speaking and Debate," besides any further information that we may have on hand. If there are any points not quite clear, we shall be very glad to answer any questions you may care to ask.

We are looking forward to hearing from you regarding the Public Speaking Contest in the near future, and hope you will not disappoint us. Let us make this a record year.

Yours fraternally,

F. BATEMAN,

Secretary.

Central Office, Calgary.

ENTRIES FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

JUNIOR U.F.A. CHAMPIONSHIP

Name.....

Local.....

Topic Chosen.....

I hereby certify that..... is a member
in good standing of..... Local.

..... Secretary

..... President

Recently the Loyalty Juniors put on a dance which realized \$20.75, and a play "In Plum Valley" which realized \$67.25. On March 7th they are putting on the same play at Hoagadone.

Ralph Critchlow organized the Meadow View Junior Local at Cherhill, eighteen members signing the roll call. John McIntosh is president and Doris Allen is secretary.

At the annual meeting of Willow Bank Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, Edwin Smith; vice-president, Donald Mills; secretary-treasurer, Roy Mills.

Ways and means to raise funds were discussed at the February meeting of Eastervale Local, and it was decided to put on a concert and dance on February 28th. A committee of five will be in charge.

The Galarneauville Junior Local has just been organized with twenty-one members. The following officers were elected: president, Clayton Galarneau; vice-president, Peter Burfield; secretary, Annie Girduckis.

The Cavell Juniors held a Valentine dance at Cavell School which was very prettily decorated with hearts for the

Nut Wafers

4 tablespoons butter.
¾ cup sugar.
1 egg, well beaten.
2 tablespoons milk.
¼ tablespoon salt.
1½ teaspoons baking powder.
1½ teaspoons orange extract.
½ cup nuts, chopped fine.
2 cups Purity Flour.

Cream butter, beat in sugar, egg, milk and flavoring. Mix nuts, baking powder and salt with flour, add gradually to mixture and let stand covered for an hour. Then roll thin and bake. Add more flour if necessary. If desired, wafers may be brushed over with slightly beaten egg-white, then dusted with chopped walnuts before baking. This gives an attractive finish.

Bake in an oven of 350° for fifteen minutes.

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Cook
Book gives
700 recipes for
30c. Send for copy.

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Minard's keeps the Hair from falling

People all over the country praise Minard's Liniment for the way in which it stops hair falling, removes dandruff and stimulates hair growth. This famous, time-tested remedy makes thin hair thick and glossy... keeps the scalp firm and healthy. Apply it four times a week, rubbing well into the scalp.

84

The Great White Liniment

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

occasion. The post office caused much amusement, and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the evening. The Local cleared \$11.45.

Nine new members enrolled at the second meeting of Talbot Junior Local, held February 10th. At the suggestion of Mr. William Steele, the leader, it was decided to put on an entertainment in the near future.

At the annual meeting of the Naples Junior Local, Altha Rau was elected president; Mario Properzi, vice-president; and Yolie Ciocchetto, secretary. It was decided to buy a set of boxing gloves for the boys, and to hold a whist drive and dance on March 7th.

On February 11th the Battersea Junior Local at Iron Springs was organized under the direction of W. H. Childress, fourteen members signing the roll call. The following officers were elected: president, Dorothy Dalgliesh; vice-president, Beatrice Nolan; secretary, Bernard Nolan.

"There are 32 members in our Local, most of whom attend regularly," writes Elmer Brown, secretary of Rocky Coulee Junior Local. "We had a dance on February 14th and made \$30. We are going to have an aeroplane come out from Lethbridge to take the Juniors for a ride."

At the last meeting of Abee Junior Local it was decided to hold a debate, City Life vs. Country Life, and dance, in order to help raise funds to send a delegate to the Conference at Edmonton in June. A geography match followed the business meeting, after which a delightful lunch was served.

On February 7th, the Brant Junior Local put on a minstrel show with about sixteen boys dressed as niggers singing and playing popular songs on gazooks, and telling many funny stories. Two ladies assisted, one at the piano and the other with the singing. A dance followed the play, and the sum of \$55 net was realized.

Roy Forberg, secretary, reports a recent meeting of Loughheed Junior Local, when eighteen members were present. A debate, "Resolved that the tractor is of more value to the farmer than the horse," took place and the affirmative side won. Mrs. Zipperer, supervisor, had prepared a contest for the evening, and Alex McDonald won first prize and George Westra second.

"The February meeting of the Lone Ridge Junior Local was held in Lone Ridge Hall on the 13th," reports Robert C. Ewart, secretary. "A debate was put on by the Juniors, the subject of which was City Life vs. Rural Life. The supporters of Rural Life won. The Local has a bank account of \$104, this being the proceeds from the play put on by the Juniors."

"The dance held in the Brownfield School was well attended considering the condition of the roads, and a very good time was enjoyed by all. The music was supplied by Walter Trusseler and his orchestra," writes J. W. Bargholz, publicity editor of the Brownfield Juniors. "After the regular meeting of the Juniors on February 15th, at which the members made arrangements for a dance to be held on February 21st, a six mile sleigh ride was enjoyed."

DEFINITION CONTEST

The U. F. A. is offering three prizes—\$5, \$3 and \$2—for the best three definitions of the aims and objects of the United Farmers of Alberta, from Junior members of the Association. Definitions must be not more than 150 words in length, and must be received at the office of The U. F. A., Calgary, before April 15th. Every Junior Local should be represented in this contest.

At the annual meeting of Glenada Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, Roy Hoover; vice-president, Lester Hoover; secretary-treasurer, Florence Moore. Six directors and a supervisor were chosen, as well as three girls and three boys to act during the year on the program committee girls and boys to act alternately so as to create competition. Florence Moore, secretary, states that a great deal of interest is being taken in the Local.

"On February 8th a University student came from Edmonton with a vitaphone picture machine to present to Veteran its first talkie, under the auspices of the Junior U. F. A.," writes Juanita Paulson, secretary of the 3 F's Junior Local. "A disappointment was in store for the Juniors as well as the town, as the only available current would not operate the vitaphone. The pictures were excellent, however, and enjoyed by everyone. The proceeds totalled \$51.00."

At the annual meeting of Stanmore Junior Local on February 15th the following officers were elected: president, Grace Levine; vice-president, Charlie Burton; secretary, Amy Adams; program committee, Ivy Adams, Nancy Anderson, Mary Anderson and Amy Adams. The Senior U. F. A. have challenged the Juniors to a spelling match on March 8th and the Juniors have accepted. At the March 1st meeting Mrs. Burton, the supervisor, taught the Juniors how to dance the French Minuet, and the old folk dance, "Strip the Willow," which was very greatly enjoyed by all.

At the annual meeting of Columbine Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, Ada Thompson; vice-president, Francis Bakermans; secretary May Sloan; assistant secretary, Leslie Allen; advisers, Mesdames Morrison, Hawthorne and Dechenne. A debate took place between the Juniors and Seniors, "Resolved that modern dress needs reform." The Seniors, on the negative side, won. As a forfeit for losing the debate the Juniors treated the Seniors to an oyster supper on February 15th, after which games were played and the Juniors had a valentine box. Rehearsals of the play, "The Burglary at Brown's" are being held twice a week.

Mrs. Carl Anderson organized the Jenny Lind Junior Local at Scandia recently, with ten paid-up members. The following officers were elected: president, Dortha Anderson; vice-president, Lois Anderson; secretary, Minnie MacNichol; treasurer, Alva Peterson, entertainment committee, Dortha Anderson, Minnie MacNichol; refreshment committee, Lois Anderson, Alva Peterson; kitchen duty, Ernest Sorensen, Clarence Bengtson. It was decided to start a membership drive, and Minnie MacNichol and Ernest Sorensen were chosen as leaders. The meet-

ings are to be held alternately at the members' homes on the first Saturday of every month.

The Wheatsheaf Junior Local held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Galloway. After the business was concluded, the rest of the afternoon was spent playing whist, after which a delightful lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Galloway.

The Intermediate Juniors held a dance on February 14th, the Junior girls, assisted by some of the mothers, serving lunch in cafeteria style. \$15 was realized. At the February 21st meeting ways and means to raise funds for the treasury were discussed, and it was finally decided to put on a sale of home cooking. This was held at one of the stores in town, with Vera Van Kleeck and Grace Bullington in charge, and \$9.35 was made.

Lilian Loader, secretary of Hillside Junior Local, reports that at the annual meeting following officers were elected: president, Ronald Hoskins; vice-president, Walter Charlie; secretary-treasurer, Lilian Loader. A debate took place, "Resolved that city life has greater advantages than rural." Walter Charlie, Charlie Robinson and Ronald Hoskins took the affirmative, and Lilian Loader, Helen Runte and William Runte the negative. The negative won. After a few games a delightful lunch was served. Lilian Loader was delegate to the Annual Convention, and she gave her report, along with that of Charlie Mills, at their January 31st meeting. An "all Junior" concert and Valentine box social was held on February 14th, when \$51.05 was realized.

For the March meeting of the Cornish Junior Local each member is to give the name of a Canadian author and a book written by him, and Robert Carlyle will give a paper on Canadian Authors. For April the roll call is to be answered by a riddle, and Pearl Johnston has been asked to give a paper. Early in the year Jean Whittaker was chosen to act as pianist for the Local. Mrs. McElroy was re-elected adviser. The Juniors will buy a gasoline lantern for Rockland Hall. Plans for a debate to be held at the next social meeting between the boys and girls are in charge of Mary Laycock and Morton McElroy, elected captains. Winston McElroy gave a paper recently on the life of George Hoadley. Headley McLaughlin took charge of the social part of the February meeting, which consisted of a spelling match and a current events contest.

An article on the Junior Field Crops Competitions will be found on page 38.

THE WORST OFFENCE

"The worst offence . . . which can be committed by a polemic, is to stigmatize those who hold the contrary opinion as bad and immoral men. To calumny of this sort, those who hold any unpopular opinion are peculiarly exposed, because they are in general few and unimportant, and nobody but themselves feels much interest in seeing justice done them; but this weapon is, from the nature of the case, denied to those who attack a prevailing opinion: they can neither use it with safety to themselves, nor if they could, would it do anything but recoil on their own cause."—Mill.

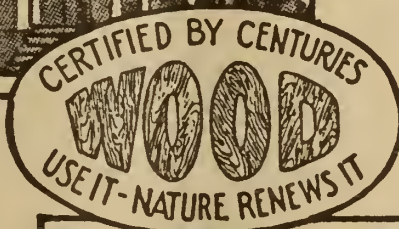
*A
Paying
Investment*

MODERNIZE YOUR HOME



BEFORE

At the left you see the old home, fashionable 20 years ago.

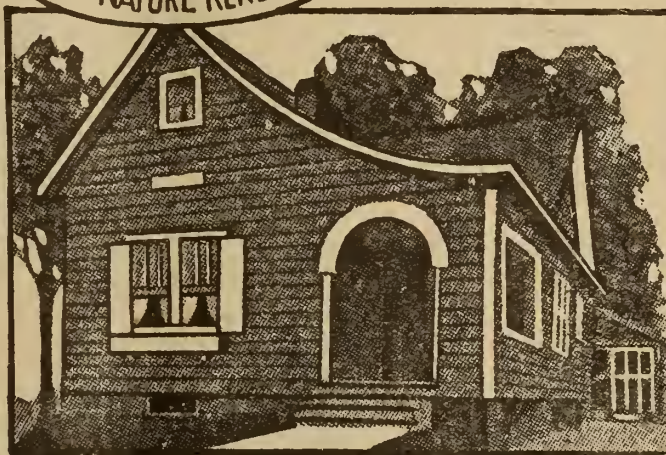


AFTER

Below is the same house, transformed into a modern, up-to-date home.

For a fraction of the cost of a new home you can make the old like new—comfortable, convenient and beautiful—MODERN.

New windows . . . an addition to the roof . . . an artistic veranda . . . a modern improvement here or there will transform the old home, fashionable twenty years ago, into a modern home of beauty—a home in which you will take pride.



Don't Blunder—Use Lumber

For the asking, your local lumber dealer will give you a free book that will help you decide how to modernize your home — it pays.

Inserted by the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association and the Associations of the B.C. Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer's Ltd., the Mountain Lumber Manufacturers, the Northern Spruce Lumber Manufacturers, and the Western Canada Sash and Door Manufacturers and Jobbers.

"ONLY TOO SATISFACTORY!"

After two insertions of his Classified ad in *The U.F.A.*, L. Beeza, of Nanton, wrote:

"Kindly cancel my advertisement; I am com-

pletely sold out; my results from your paper have been only too satisfactory."

Mr. Beeza advertised Barred Rock cockerels; 22 words at 5 cents each cost him \$1.10 per insertion.

For this small sum he reached more than 46,000 Alberta farmers.

Classified Section, *The U.F.A.*, Calgary.

More Than One Thousand Farm Young People Apply for Entry into Field Crops Competitions

Junior U.F.A. Locals Show Great Keenness and Determination to Make Competitions Successful—Total of 394 Applications Accepted from Various Zones.

Revealing the widespread interest which has been aroused throughout the Province by the inauguration of the Junior Field Crops Competitions this year, under conditions outlined in a recent issue of *The U. F. A.*, upwards of 900 applications for entry in the competitions have been received by the committee in charge. Including numerous late applications, the total numbers more than a thousand. The result demonstrates that the U.F.A. Junior Locals have been "on their toes," efficiently carrying on the work they have undertaken.

Of the total received, 394 were accepted, as coming from the first Junior Locals in each district to send in applications. As arranged by the committee, preference was given in each case to the Local whose applications were first received.

The splendid response from every district in the Province, including the Peace River country in the north, and the extreme south, east and west of the settled areas is very gratifying to the committee in charge. The competitions have been the subject of keen interest in Junior U. F. A. Locals and among the farm young people everywhere.

We advise our Junior readers to watch carefully for further details, which will be published in *The U.F.A.*

In the course of a letter to R. O. German of the Committee, E. L. Gray, Field Crops Commissioner for the Province, states in part:

"We have made our final check on the entries for these Competitions, and can confirm our first selections of the Locals eligible to carry them on in each zone. I am re-stating below the points at which the Competitions will be held, the number of the Local making first application and the number of entries in each case, as follows:

all possibility of confusion, it was directed that seed must be made up in one bushel sacks, and that an envelope containing full instructions shall be enclosed in each sack.

Sacks for each competition will be shipped to the Secretary of the Junior U. F. A. Local selected for the purposes of the competition, for distribution. In the event of a secretary not being able to attend to this work, his nominee will be accepted by the committee.

At the meeting on March 10, E. L. Gray, who has been appointed Field Crops Commissioner for the Province in succession to W. J. Stephen, who recently resigned, was officially appointed secretary of the committee. All communications in connection with the competitions, therefore, should now be addressed to Mr. Gray, at the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Heatherington, Violet, Sedalia; Lindsay, Stanley L. Naco; McLean, Alex Ronald, Naco; McConnell, Agnes Mae, Naco; Michaels, Kenneth, Sedalia; Morrow, Lillian, Sedalia; Morrow, Bert, Sedalia; Opheim, Kenneth, Sedalia; Rude, Lillian, Sedalia; Ratledge, Johnston, Naco; Ratledge, Norman, Naco; Robbins, Raymond, Naco; Thornton, Joseph F., Sedalia; Walper, Hoadlem, Sedalia; Walper, Gordon, Sedalia; Wilson, Forest, Sedalia; Wilson, Lyle, Sedalia.

Balzac, Zone 3.—(19 Entries.)—Barker, Earl, Balzac, R.R. 1; Black, Katie, Balzac; Bilben, Alfred E., Balzac; Bilben, Clara M., Balzac; Church, Margaret W., Balzac; Church, Bert C., Balzac; Evans, Jack, Balzac R.R. 1; Ham, Wilbur, Box 1761, Calgary; Holmes, John, Balzac; Lyall, Richard, Balzac; Lyall, Alex, Balzac; Northcott, Ralph, Balzac; Perry, Kingsley, Balzac; Perry, Redvers, Balzac; Patterson, Mary, R.R.2, Balzac; Patterson, Nellie, R.R.2, Balzac; Powell, Royal, Balzac; Rosenberger, Lorna B., Balzac; Rosenberger, Keith, Balzac.

Huxley, Zone 4.—(34 Entries.)—Burch, John D. Huxley; Cameron, Charley, Elnora; Cameron, Ian, Elnora; Cunningham, Bruce, Huxley; Davis, Mary, Huxley; Davis, Jim H., Huxley; Davis, Kathrine Huxley; Davis, Albert, Huxley; Fraser, John L. Huxley; Fraser, Avery, Huxley; Fraser, Philip, Huxley; Hicks, Albert, Elnora; Howard, Isabell M., Huxley; Hogg, Marion, Huxley; Hogg, John, Huxley; Hogg, Margaret, Huxley; Hogg, Robert, Huxley.

Hogg, Frank, Huxley; Hogg, Harry, Huxley; Hepburn, Ronald, Huxley; Hopkins, Annie, Huxley; Hopkins, N. J., Huxley; Hopkins, Frank, Huxley; Hampton, John, Elnora; Howell, T. J., Elnora; Maddox, Kenneth, Huxley; McComb, Helen, Huxley; McComb, Alan, Huxley; McComb, Lorne, Jr., Huxley; Malcolm, W. Stanley, Huxley; Moran, John, Trochu; McRae, Timothy, Huxley; McRae, Mabel, Huxley; Silver, David S., R.R. 1, Huxley.

Consort, Zone 5.—(84 Entries.)—Armstrong, Annie E., Consort; Armstrong, Wilma, Veteran; Armstrong, Mildred, Veteran; Anderson, Mabel, Veteran; Anderson, Dawn, Consort; Anderson, Gordon, Consort; Anderson, Ralph, Loyalist; Bottom, Eiline Mary, Throne; Buxton, Cyrus, Loyalist; Chave, Daley, Monitor; Campbell, Graham, Consort; Carolan, Mary A., Consort; Carolan, Noreen, Consort; Carolan, Robt. Consort; Campbell, Edith S., Consort; Campbell, Ellen, Consort; Conway, Keith, Loyalist; Caswell, Frank, Loyalist.

Deagle, Henry J., Consort; Deagle, Harry, Consort; Deagle, Bernard, Consort; Deagle, Russel, Consort; Dewolf, Ralph, Consort; Dawson, Nathan, Consort; Doherty, Bernice, Consort; Doherty, J. Wilfred, Consort; Doherty, Vernon, Consort; Flewelling, Ray, Consort; Flewelling, Gordon, Consort; Gould, Kenneth, Consort; Gould, Margaret, Consort; Greenfield, Olive, Idamay; Holmes, Harrison, Consort, Box 2; Halseth, Morton Owen, Consort; Hennan, Milton, Loyalist; Isaac, Merwin, Consort.

Jackson, Monroe E., Consort; Jackson, Earl, Consort; Jolly, Jack, Loyalist; Jolly, Vera, Consort; Kropinski, Likoy, Consort; Kelts, Myrtle, Consort; Kestner, Beasie, Loyalist; Leicht, Edwin, Loyalist; Leicht, Stella, Loyalist; Leicht, Martha, Loyalist; LeBlanc, Ada, Loyalist; Long, Mae, Veteran; Muddle, Henry H., Monitor; Mudie, Eileen, Consort; Murray, Alex, Consort; Murray, Marion, Consort; Molsberry, Vernon, Consort; Molsberry, Voris, Consort; Molsberry, Vera, Consort; Nelson, Gunnar, Loyalist; Olsen, Bert, Loyalist; Leslie, Olson, Loyalist.

Phelan, John J., Consort; Poole, Frederica, Veteran; Paulson, Agnes K., Veteran; Paulson, Helen M. Veteran; Juanita, Paulson, Veteran; Quinlan, Marie, Consort; Redel, Lawrence, Consort; Richardson, Dale, Consort; Robinson, Evan, Consort; Russell, Vera Maud, Consort; Shafer, Ruth, Veteran; Scott, Evelyn, Consort; Scott, Geo. Haldon, Consort; Sterenberg, Joey, Consort; Sterenberg, Ethel, Consort; Sterenberg,

Final Check on Entries Made—Points Where Competitions Will Be Held

Zone	Place	Name of Jr. U.F.A. Local	No. of Entries
1	Lethbridge	Two in One	14
2	Naco-Sedalia	Sedalia	34
3	Balzac	Balzac	19
4	Huxley	Loyalty	33
5	Consort	Consort	84
6	Camrose	Camrose	54
7	Wetaskiwin	Lone Ridge	56
8	Vermilion	Claysmore	25
9	Athabasca	Gibbons	37
10	Rossington	Rossington	38

—394

"In many cases there were two or three Locals applying from within a radius of twenty miles, so we adopted a system of accepting the first entrant, and joining the total entry list under it. This explains the large number of entries in some Locals. We have been most careful to see that all the competitors are within twenty miles radius.

"We are sending out letters to all accepted competitors and to the rejected applicants as well. I might state that the total entry list contained approximately nine hundred applicants."

Enclose Envelope in Each Sack.

A meeting of the committee in charge, was held in the Alberta Wheat Pool offices in Calgary, on March 10, when plans for carrying on the work in connection with the competitions were considered in detail. An important decision was reached in reference to the distribution of grain entered in the competitions. In order to simplify the work, and avoid

LIST OF ENTRIES

A list of entries follows:

Lethbridge, Zone 1.—(14 Entries.)—Coupland, Max, Lethbridge, Box 343; Coupland, Billy, Lethbridge, Box 343; Graham, Mary, Lethbridge; Graham, Andrew, Lethbridge; Lucco, John, Lethbridge, Box 333; Moser, Helen, Lethbridge; Moser, Margaret, Lethbridge; Moser, Louis, Lethbridge; Murray, Ethel, Lethbridge, Box 506; Murray, Donald, Lethbridge, Box 506; Murray, Marshall, Lethbridge, Box 506; Tiffin, Stanley, Lethbridge, Box 325; Tiffin, Ronald, Lethbridge, Box 325; Tiffin, Beryl, Lethbridge, Box 325.

Naco and Sedalia, Zone 2.—(36 entries.)—Barker, W. G., Sedalia; Blair, Archie, Naco; Bergstrom, Melvin, Sedalia; Burke, Muriel, Sedalia; Bergstrom, Vernon, Sedalia; Chisholm, Norme, Naco; Chisholm, Margaret, Naco; Cunningham, J. H., Naco; Cunningham, H. R., Naco; Cross, Ferna, Naco; Cross, Dorothy, Naco; Dahl, Norris, Sedalia; Dahl, John Raymond, Sedalia; Dahl, Hazel, Sedalia; Ellertson, Cora, Sedalia; Fraser, Margaret K., Naco; Fraser, R. Clarke, Naco; Garbutt, Archie, Sedalia; Houston, Irma, Sedalia,



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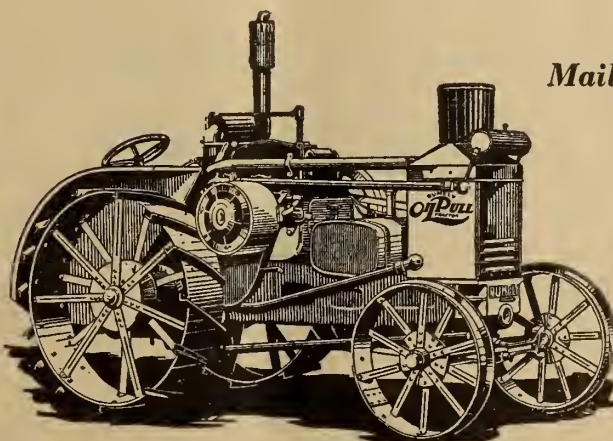
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- ☐ Husker-Shredders
- ☐ Silo Fillers
- ☐ Corn Shellers
- ☐ DoAll 46-inch Tread Non-Convertible Tractors

berg, Alec, Consort; Simpson, Nora, Consort; Sturmer, Lily, Loyalist; Soderburg, Greta, Loyalist; Suelhotzky, Harry, Loyalist; Tainsh, J. Douglas, Consort; Tainsh, Ross B., Consort; Wade, W. Cecil, Consort; Wall, Geo., Consort; Walker, Evelyn, Veteran; Young, Alfred, Veteran.

Camrose, Zone 6, (53 Entries)—Bruce, Mabel, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Blades, Victor, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Blades, Ronald, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Blades, Leslie, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Brevik, George, Camrose; Brevik, James, Camrose; Bruce, Margaret, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Conkle, Juanita, Ohaton; Colegrave, Denis, Camrose; Colegrave, Ray, Camrose; Everitt, Berta, Round Hill; Erickson, Pearle, Armana; Erickson, Hazel, Armana; Erickson, Hilma R., Armana; Erickson, A. J., Armana; Gunderson, Stan, Camrose; Gillespie Ora, Ohaton; Hendrickson, R. T., Hay Lakes; Harder, Worthy, Camrose; Johnson, Arne, R. R. 1, Camrose; Jordon, Ellis J., Camrose; Kehoe, James, Camrose; Krikken, John, Camrose; Law, Donald, Round Hill; Monson, Stanley, Camrose; Monson, Arnold, Camrose; Marshall, Margaret, R. R. 2, Ohaton; Marler, Kenneth, Camrose; McNeight, Vernon, R. R. 1, Camrose; McNeight, Borden, R. R. 1, Camrose; Ness, Alvin, Camrose; Nelson, Gordon, Camrose; Nelson, Myrtle, Camrose; Olson, Arthur, Kingman; Onand, Isabel, Camrose; Omand, Hilda, Camrose; Owen, George, Camrose; Olson, Oscar, Ohaton.

Peterson, Sylvester, Ohaton; Peterson, Lyle, Ohaton; Robertson, Richard, Camrose; Roese, Ray C., Camrose; Roese, Ruby, Camrose; Roese, T. A., Camrose; Skalin, Easter, Kingman; Skalin, Clarence, Camrose; Slattery, Patricia, Camrose; Slattery, Mary, Camrose; Slattery, Jacky, Camrose; Toule, Beatrice Mary, R. R. 1, Ohaton; Thronson, Clarence, Camrose; Thronson, Eleanor, Camrose; White, Graham, R. R. No. 2, Ohaton.

Wetaskiwin, Zone 7, (55 Entries)—Avison, Clayton, Menaik; Avison, Richard, Menaik; Alberg, Paul C., R. R. 1, Brightview; Breshears, Andra, Wetaskiwin; Breshears, Leonard, Wetaskiwin; Beranek, Gordon, Box 59, Ponoka; Cummings, Reginald, R. R. 1, Brightview; Crandall, Wilbur N., Chesterwold; Crandall, Frank, Chesterwold; Doran, Sam, Ponoka; Doran, Edward, Ponoka; Dearing, Harry, Millet; Ewart, Andrew H., R. R. 1, Wetaskiwin; Ewart, Robert C., Wetaskiwin; Ferguson, Gertrude, Menaik; Ferguson, Edith Lucille, Menaik; Ferguson, Kathleen M., Menaik; Ferguson, Harold, Menaik; Ferguson, George F., Menaik; Ferguson, Emilia F., Menaik; Ferguson, W. E., Menaik.

Hastings, Joseph, R. R. 1, Brightview; Howes, Esther, Millet; Heslop, William Jr., Millet; Heslop, Noel, Millet; Hoyle, Joseph Robert, Wetaskiwin; Hoyle, George, Wetaskiwin; Liddle, Andrew, Box 64, Ponoka; Liddle, Elsie, Box 64, Ponoka; Loader, F., Millet; Loader, Lillian, Millet; Marr, Eugene, Millet; Marr, William, Millet; Milton, George A., Wetaskiwin; Maxwell, Neil R., R. 1, Wetaskiwin; Maxwell, Fannie, R. 1, Wetaskiwin; Maxwell, Billy, R. 1, Wetaskiwin; Nixon, Allan, Ponoka; Nixon, Lionel, Ponoka.

Plester, Ernest M., R. R. 1, Falun; Plester, Charlie E., R. R. 1, Falun; Plester, Leslie, R. R. 1, Falun; Rosvaliaeff, Michael, Chesterwold; Tattray, Louis, R. R. 1, Falun; Rattray, Ben H., R. R. 1, Falun; Runte, Wm., Wetaskiwin; Runte, Helen, Wetaskiwin; Rasmussen, Clarence, Wetaskiwin; Rasmussen, George, Wetaskiwin; Stoutenberg, Robert, Box 99, Ponoka; Swartz, Leonard, Wetaskiwin; Sweet, Amos F., Menaik; Sproule, Muriel R., R. R. 2, Brightview; Timofeff, George Z., R. R. 1, Wetaskiwin; Tribe, Thomas W., R. R. 1, Wetaskiwin.

Vermilion, Zone 8, (26 Entries)—Alp, Ernest, Vermilion; Gelety, Alex, Mannville; Gelety, Peter, Mannville; Holland, Reginald A., Box 64, Vermilion; Holland, Ivor, Vermilion; Harrison, Wesley William, Vermilion; Harrison, Cleo C., Vermilion; Henderson, Alex D., Mannville; Mackin, Andrew W., Mannville; McLean, Bella, Islay; Noohan, Dennis, Vermilion; Prill, Olga, Mannville; Prill, Ernest, Mannville; Romaniuk, Nancy, Mannville; Romaniuk, Dorothy, Mannville; Romaniuk, Margaret, Mannville; Shurman, Ralph, Vermilion; Shurman, George, Vermilion; Shupe, Roy W., Mannville; Taylor, Charles, Vermilion; Williams, Ray, Vermilion; Williams, Vernon, Vermilion; Walker, Walter, Vermilion; Willes, Jack, Vermilion; Williams, Norman, Vermilion; Williams, George, Vermilion.

Athabasca, Zone 9, (37 Entries)—Acker, Joseph L., Meanook; Acker, Adela, Meanook; Blystone, Raymond, Meanook; Cox, Kenneth, Athabasca;

Dupilka, Mike, Athabasca; Dupilka, John, Athabasca; Dupilka, Rudolph, Athabasca; Dupilka, Mary, Athabasca; Dupilka, Katie, Athabasca; Evans, Warren, Athabasca; Gorman, Bernard, Athabasca; Jamieson Kieth, Athabasca; Jamieson, Etta May, Athabasca; Jamieson, Mary Hazel, Athabasca; Jackson, Kenneth; Meanook; Kerr, David, Athabasca; Labonski, Henry, Athabasca.

Maaho, Mike, Athabasca; McDonell, Athabasca; May, Phillip, Meanook; Moore, Elkan, Meanook; May, Arthur, Meanook; Miller, Ruby, Meanook; May, Maymie, Meanook; May, Harold, Meanook; Moore Stanley, Meanook; Miller, George, Meanook; Plante, George, Meanook; Schulte, John, Athabasca; Schulte, Annie, Athabasca; Shank, Ella, Athabasca; Underwood, Arthur, Athabasca; Wood, James H., Athabasca; Willey, Beryl, Athabasca; Yanik, Annie C., Athabasca; Yanik, Julia, Athabasca; Yanik, Michael, Athabasca.

Rossington, Zone 10, (38 Entries)—Bassani, Darwin, Naples; Bassani, Rino, Naples; Bassani, Maggio, Naples; Bennett, Lawrence, Freedom; Betson, Billy, Westlock; Bushy, Douglas, Rossington; Busconi, Olimpia, Naples; Busconi, Angela, Naples; Busconi, Florence, Naples; Ciocchetta, D., Naples; Ciocchetta, Frank, Naples; Ciocchetta, Jollie, Naples; Ciocchetta, Leo, Naples; Ciocchetta, Rebecca, Naples; Dick, Elia, Naples; Dick, Edward, Naples; Erickson, Albert, Naples; Gruenke, Robert, Naples.

Harris, Manook, Rossington; Harris, Clarence, Rossington; Hauch, Oskar, Freedom; Horaman, Grace, R. R. 1, Barrhead; Klabunde, Dora, Manola; Kronler, Hans, Freedom; Lazzer, Grace, Naples; Lazzer, Cecil, Naples; Messmer, Elsie, Naples; Penno, Egart, Naples; Penno, Bernard, Naples; Preuss, Ericka, Freedom; Preuss, Walter George, Freedom; Properzi, Mario, Naples; Properzi, India, Naples; Rabb, Howard, Rossington; Rau, Altha, Naples; Skode, Alvin, Rossington; Skode, Evelin, Rossington; Tempany, Jack, Rossington.

Estimates for Public Works Dept. Passed

Damage by Heavy Trucks During Spring Thaw

EDMONTON, March 3.—Considering the estimates for the Department of Public Works in the last stages of the sittings on Feb. 26th, the Legislature in Committee of Supply touched on many interesting and important matters. The total estimates under Revenue Account are \$2,527,494; while to this must be added a total estimated expenditure under Capital Account of \$5,224,824. The estimates were further dealt with today.

Members living in the older settled parts of the country are brought to realize some of the difficulties experienced in the remoter district when certain items of expenditure come up for discussion. J. W. Frame, Liberal, Athabasca, was anxious that provision be made to put back into the Athabasca River at Smith the ferry operating there, when a period of mild weather again makes the river open in the fall after the ferry has been taken out. The Hon. O. L. McPherson had to point out that it is so much a matter of opinion as to when the ferry is safe. The Department must trust its officials who are on the spot.

Answering Mr. Forster, the Minister stated that the present average wage of the ferrymen of the Province, 53 in number, was \$80.66 per month. In addition to this they were entitled to collect fees for services after the regular hours.

Interrogated as to the increase of highway maintenance costs in the estimates of this year, Mr. McPherson stated that the increase in volume of traffic was as high as 100 per cent on some roads during the past year. The replacement of gravel, for instance, cost as high as from \$500 to \$800 per mile. They were also

putting in more motor maintenance machines. Weather was a great factor in increasing maintenance costs.

MUCH DAMAGE BY HEAVY TRUCKS

Answering John Irwin, Cons., Calgary, the Minister stated that much damage was done by heavy trucks and the time had come when they would have to forbid heavy trucks the use of the roads during the spring thaw. He thought that it took two or three years to settle a road, especially if the summers were dry.

Answering the protest of Mr. Frame against spending several hundred dollars per mile for highway maintenance as compared with \$5,000 for a 36 mile stretch of market road, Mr. McPherson drew the attention of the member to the fact that traffic was the governing factor and declared his belief that the time had already arrived when the revenues received from tourist traffic would enable the Province to have many things it otherwise could not have had.

Discussion took place today as to the Jasper Highway, as a result of questions asked by Chris Pattinson, Labor member for Edson. Mr. McPherson informed the committee that the Minister of Railways for the Dominion Government and Sir Henry Thornton had not looked favorably upon his application for the lease of the abandoned C.N.R. grade. The Department was, however, continuing its policy of using the grade meanwhile and was spending some money on it.

In connection with the appropriations for buildings, Mr. Webster urged that more money be spent for accommodation of tuberculosis patients.

EMPHASIS ON EAST AND WEST ROADS

Among items of interest disclosed by the discussion are: that the emphasis in highway construction this year will be on those running east and west; that in 1929 some 439 timber and 33 steel bridges had been built; that \$15,000 was set aside for acquiring parks.

Medicine Hat-Hanna Railway

Securing the support of two farmer members in his effort to get action on the completion of the Medicine-Hat-Hanna branch of the Canadian National Railway, Hector Lang, Liberal member for Medicine Hat, once again had the pleasure of seeing a motion introduced by himself go through unopposed. Sandwiched between two very contentious subjects: Unemployment Insurance and Proportional Representation, Mr. Lang's motion provided a little relaxation for the Assembly on Tuesday afternoon, February 25th.

The member for Medicine Hat reviewed the history of the project since 1913, when much of the grade was built and expensive concrete piers erected in the Red Deer River on the right-of-way. He stated that many industries, including three flour mills, had established themselves in Medicine Hat in view of the railway and other facilities held out as inducement. He gave figures showing the heavy freight costs resulting from short hauls and transshipment over two or three lines, which would be obviated if the line under discussion were complete.

Gordon Forster, U.F.A., Handhills, suggested that powerful influences at Ottawa had prevented the building of the line. The nature of the work done, much of which was still in fine condition, showed

that there had been money behind the project at the time.

W. C. Smith, U.F.A., Empress, stated that he had been resident in the Medicine Hat district for twenty-seven years. This matter had been before the Legislature several times and brought to the attention of the Dominion House. He hoped that the Legislature would again assist to bring pressure to bear at Ottawa so that this road might be completed. He told of farmers having been in the area traversed by the line for many years who were still some thirty-five or forty miles away from railways. This district, said he, was no Sahara. He gave the average rainfall of five widely separated districts in Alberta, and showed that the district in question was almost up to the average of the Province in that respect. He stated that the average yield per acre for the years 1921 to 1928 was 14.93 bushels of wheat. For a period of twelve years they had enjoyed an average of 125 days a year free from frost, a better record than Lethbridge, Edmonton or Peace River.

Premier Brownlee said that he had been approached by a delegation on the matter and assured the Assembly that he was thoroughly in accord with the resolution. The terms of the resolution asked that the Government should urge upon the Federal Government and the president and directors of the C.N.R. to complete the line with the least possible delay.—N. F. P.

THE MARKETING PROBLEM

(Continued from page 9)

changes in import duties, particularly in Germany.

There are factors to offset all this, chief of which lies in the heavy marketing of home grain in Europe early with a subsequent shortage anticipated later on; Argentina's very small crop this year; and the fact that all deficit countries will have requirements to fill before the end of the Canadian crop year. There is no need for undue pessimism. Organisation in Australia, the U.S., and elsewhere proceeds apace, and Governments are awakening to the protection of the two great elements of community life, the primary producer and the ultimate consumer, and the day is not distant when both these elements will be freed from the clutches of the food speculator.

(To be Continued)

CO-OPERATION IN KENYA.

Writing on the Native Question in Kenya, in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir A. D. Hall concludes:—

"What is needed is the patient cultivation of co-operative societies among the natives, which will ensure to them the current market price, less the necessary costs of grading, bulking, and transport. The co-operative organization becomes at once an educational agency, because its interest is to inform its members what they ought to grow in order to secure a good sale. Further, the native co-operatives can then associate themselves with the white co-operatives in order to obviate competition and ensure common marketing for export. Already one of the most successful of the Kenya co-operative societies, the Lumbwa Creamery, takes in native members on the same terms as white, and though after an initial success there has been a setback owing to the absence of the District Officer who organized the natives, the work is being taken up again." Co-operation is as good for the new lands as the old.

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Our free illustrated booklet "Smuts in Grain" contains interesting and helpful information to grain growers. Write for it.

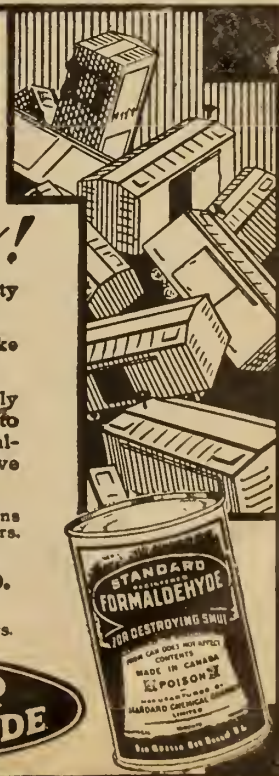
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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Year of Progress Revealed in Reports to Fifth Annual Convention

Increase of Million and Half Dollars in Value of Business Done—Full Board Re-elected and Matter of Processing Left to Their Discretion

By DONALD MacLEOD

The fifth Annual Convention of the Alberta Co-operative Live Stock Producers Ltd. was held in the Memorial Hall, Edmonton, on the 5th and 6th of March, with an attendance of 48 delegates and 36 visitors.

This Convention was without any doubt the most important which has yet been held by the members of the Live Stock Pool.

The first act of the Convention after being called to order by President A. B. Claypool was to select H. Critchlow, of Barrhead, as its chairman, and the efficiency and fairness with which he discharged the duties of that officer were appreciated by all present.

Mr. Claypool submitted the Directors' report, in which the sign-up campaign was reviewed. The report also called attention to, and made recommendations respecting, such matters as Publicity Work, Shippers' Conference, Hog Grading and Hog Pooling, Field Service, Co-operative Audit Bureau, The Canadian Live Stock Co-operative and the various Marketing Problems of the Pool.

Volume of Business Done

The report of Mr. Young, Manager, was then submitted, and reviewed the volume and cost of business done. A summary of the manager's report shows that the A. C. L. P. had handled 4,479 cars at Edmonton, Calgary and Lethbridge, an increase of 709 cars over the previous year.

The total number of animals handled was 310,444, an increase of 63,796 over last year.

The number of cattle handled showed an increase of 23 per cent; hogs, 20.4 per cent; and sheep, 113.7 per cent.

The Pool's percentage of cars received on the yards was 43.2 per cent, an increase of 3.2 per cent.

The gross value handled at all points was \$7,419,855.65, an increase of \$1,509,479.72. The average revenue per car in 1929 was \$12.57, or \$2.21 per car under 1928. The cost of handling was \$9.45 per car, representing a reduction of \$1.56.

The report also dealt in detail with hog shrinks and fills, and made a review and forecast of markets regarding prices and volume.

The financial statement and auditors' report was presented by Mr. Robertson, C.A., managing-auditor of the Alberta Co-operative Audit Bureau. This statement showed that the net surplus carried to balance sheet was \$3,668.50, and that the commercial and capital reserves stood at \$27,375.81.

The full report was carefully reviewed by the delegates and adopted unanimously.

• • •

Mr. Claypool, on behalf of the Board, gave a statement regarding the sign-up which showed that there are 37 local shipping associations, compared with 39 last year, and that the total number

of contracts at Head Office, and known to be in the country, represents over 50 per cent of the live contracts at the end of 1929. The sign-up, according to associations, ranges from 35 to 100 per cent. of their previous membership.

It was also pointed out that owing to the fact that all associations were now being placed on a contract basis, the sign-up in certain districts was proceeding more rapidly.

Mountain View and Didsbury

Attention was drawn in the Directors' report to the fact that the Mountain View and Didsbury Associations, who had severed connection with the Pool at the end of the year, had nominated delegates to the Convention. The Board recommended that representatives from these two associations be given an opportunity to state their case to the Convention.

This recommendation was acted upon and representatives from those associations placed a full statement of their case before the Convention. After careful consideration of all the questions at issue, the Convention decided against seating any delegates from Mountain View and Didsbury Associations.

Discussion also took place over the seating of a delegate representing the contract signers at Didsbury, who, owing to present conditions, are without any association. On the vote of the Convention, the contract signers at Didsbury were given representation.

At a later period, the status of the Blindman Valley Association, who had up to the present failed to sign the Provincial Contract, but who was still doing business with the Pool on the basis of a Cross Contract, was very fully discussed. This matter was referred to the incoming Board of Directors with full power to deal with the future status of the Blindman Association.

Processing

Discussion of the sign-up, and the present position of the Pool, resulted in a resolution being brought in which recommended that the A.C.L.P. should not enter into the processing business for one year. This resolution precipitated a lengthy and detailed discussion of the various matters involved in the acquiring of packing plant facilities.

It was later amended to the effect that it be left to the discretion of the Board. This amendment was carried with almost unanimous decision.

During the whole of this discussion and on the vote being taken, considerable en-

thusiasm was manifested by the delegates.

It was brought out in the course of the Convention that a very definite opposition had developed at Mountain View, Didsbury and Blindman Valley to the new contract, which provided for the acquiring of processing facilities, and that there also seemed to be an attitude of lack of confidence in the Central Board in those districts.

After a thorough and fair debate from both sides on those issues, the delegates manifested their reaction by re-electing the whole Board and leaving the policy of entering the processing business at the Board's discretion.

Owing to the heavy agenda, an evening session, lasting until midnight, had to be held in order to clean up the work of the Convention.

At this session the whole by-laws of the A. C. L. P. were gone over and adopted as revised.

Central Board

The Central Board elected are as follows:

District A.—J. E. Evanson, Taber.
District B.—A. B. Claypool, Swallow.
District C.—Fred McDonald, Mirror.
District D.—A. B. Haarstad, Bentley.
District E.—G. H. Gordon, Islay.
District F.—Donald MacLeod, Lake Isle.

District G.—Frank Marple, Spirit River.

After the Convention, the Board met and organized itself by electing the following officers, and appointing the following Committee:

President, A. B. Claypool.
1st Vice-President, J. E. Evanson.
2nd Vice-President, Fred McDonald.
Secretary to the Board, Donald MacLeod.

Treasurer, V. K. Newnham.
Publicity Committee: Messrs. Claypool, MacLeod and Marple.

Audit Bureau, Mr. Fred McDonald.
Packing Plant, Messrs. Claypool, Evanson and McDonald.

Field Service, Mr. A. B. Haarstad.
Canadian Co-operative, Messrs. Claypool and Haarstad.

A. C. L. P. Agencies, Messrs. McDonald and Marple.

Co-operative Council, Mr. J. E. Evanson.

Wednesday's Banquet

On Wednesday evening a banquet was held in the Rose Room of the King Edward Hotel, at which 97 delegates, visitors and guests were seated.

President Claypool acted as toast-master, and the musical program and community singing were under the able direction of Mr. McGarvie.

The speakers for the evening were: I. Ingleson, who is Secretary of the Manitoba Live Stock Pool and Manager of the St. Boniface yards for the Canadian Live Stock Co-operative; Dean Howes, of the University of Alberta, and the Hon. R. Reid, Provincial Treasurer.

The delegates manifested a keen appreciation of the addresses of the evening speakers and the whole program met with very favorable comment from them.

The Hon. Geo. Hoadley addressed the Convention on Thursday afternoon, and

Plug the Leak in Your Feed Bin!

Each bushel of undigested grain represents an actual cash loss. You may be feeding the best of feed, still, if it lacks the necessary minerals your stock will not respond properly—you will not obtain maximum production in milk, pork, eggs, wool, etc.

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You feed your stock for maximum production and profit—it is up to you then to help the overtaxed organs to carry the load without strain.

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International Specifics prevent many live stock ailments through furnishing the minerals necessary for health; the Iodine without which stock cannot thrive; they also contain conditioners, appetizers, blood purifiers, system regulators, etc., all of which are scientifically compounded to give satisfaction and paying results.

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NEW BUSINESS ISSUED..... \$ 2,459,850.00
BUSINESS NOW IN FORCE..... OVER 13,000,000.00
ASSETS..... OVER 2,000,000.00
SURPLUS..... OVER 325,000.00

ASSETS
FIRST MORTGAGES..... 51 Per Cent.
BONDS AND DEBENTURES..... 23 Per Cent.
LOANS ON COMPANY'S POLICIES..... 19 Per Cent.
COMMON STOCKS..... Nil.
MISCELLANEOUS..... 7 Per Cent.

GROWTH OF COMPANY
Assets Policy Reserves Insurance in Force Surplus
1919..... \$ 357,967.00 \$ 186,955.00 \$ 3,753,876.00 \$ 23,224.00
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1929..... 2,099,177.00 1,483,963.00 13,009,354.00 325,064.00

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touched on many of the problems which had to be met by those engaged in agriculture.

On the whole, the Board now feels that they are justified in approaching

their problems with a feeling of confidence that the membership are behind them, and that they shall be in a position to make considerable advance during the present year.

Discussion of Co-operative Credit Societies' Affairs in Public Accounts Committee

How False Impression Was Given by Certain Items in Press—No Bearing Whatever on Co-operative Marketing Pools, Reid States

EDMONTON, Mar. 10.—Commencing on Monday, March 3rd, the Public Accounts Committee of the Alberta Legislature held a series of sittings at the instance of George Webster, Liberal member for Calgary, to enquire into the operations of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act. Though the meetings will not be concluded till on or after March 15th, for the benefit of readers of *The U. F. A.* who may get a false impression from certain items appearing in the daily press your correspondent is herewith making an interim statement.

It is unfortunate that even the press which has consistently supported some of the co-operative activities of the rural community of the Province should have so mixed the items of this investigation as to leave the impression with the uninitiated that the co-operative marketing societies, in other words the minor Pools, are in a shaky financial condition and obligated for large sums of money under Government guarantee without adequate protection being given to the public treasury.

Under the caption "Little Supervision Exercised by Government in Credit Advances," carrying sub-titles "Uncollected Loans in Province \$1,082,000" and "Pool Organizations Also Have Obtained Large Sums of Money" the following statement is made: "For the purpose of providing new regulations which will prevent a repetition of the happenings of the past six years, when a \$2,000 a year supervisor obligated the Provincial Government for loans totalling \$1,812,986.80 under the Alberta Co-operative Credit Societies Act, without any direct supervision, a bill empowering the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make all amendments thought necessary has been introduced into the Legislature by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer."

Separated from this lead by eight lines of a general statement, is a paragraph stating with particulars that during the year a total of over four hundred thousand dollars was also lent "under the \$1,000,000 Pool Guarantee Act passed at the 1929 session of the Legislature," and that other sums had been advanced to other organizations for a total of some \$179,000 more. The item then proceeds to deal with the particulars of the bank advances under the Provincial guarantee of some \$45,000 to the Donatville Co-operative Credit Society; and states that "the supervisor who was in charge of the administration of the act up until December 31st, 1929, and who has since resigned, was invested with powers which allowed him to authorize bank loans to credit societies without any direct concurrence on the part of the Provincial Treasurer, and that the amount of loans made was not known to the Government until the bank statement had been received every month." The following paragraph appears in black faced type: "The supervisor in question was employed at a salary of \$1,000 a year. The new

supervisor appointed on January 1st, 1930, receives an annual salary of \$4,500." This supervisor, it should be explained, will cover the whole Province. The work was formerly divided between two men.

The discussion in the case of the Donatville society hinged on the fact that some of the advances made had been used for the purchase of land which was not provided for in the act. It was admitted by witnesses that the said society was in bad shape, many of the settlers whose joint undertakings had caused the advances to be made having left, temporarily in some instances and perhaps permanently in others; and that the valuations made indicated a possibility of loss which would involve the Government. It was also shown, however, in rebuttal, that even at a low valuation the land if and when sold would cover a substantial part of the guarantee; and that the original vendor had offered to reduce the purchase price by some \$20,000; also that there is the possibility of court action or rescission of the agreements.

It was clearly brought out that the operations of the Credit Societies Act necessitates the placing of much confidence in the judgment of the supervisor, it being impossible to send out from the Treasury Department a series of officers who would check up on each other. The act, which was passed in 1917, places the responsibility for bringing advances by the banks under the Provincial guarantee upon the supervisor, who sits in upon the deliberations of the local co-operative society board.

The particular point which this article desires to make clear is that the operations of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act were in question in the Donatville and Minburn and other cases; but that the operations of the minor Pools come under another act; viz: The Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee Act, 1929, an act which provides for the guarantee of advances made by the banks to accredited co-operative marketing societies to the amount of 85 per cent for capital expenditures when such societies have first raised fifteen per cent. The investigation showed that advances have been made under the guarantees covered by this act to the five Alberta Dairy Pool units; and clearly revealed that this work is in good shape, that properties have been purchased and capital expenditures made that are in perfectly sound condition. It was disclosed that three of the units have in one year or less of operation paid back some twenty per cent of their borrowings under the guarantees.

The Co-operative Societies, some 36 in number, which operate under the act first in question, the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, have been functioning with varying success on account of the unsettled conditions in agriculture during the past many years. Many of them have been of inestimable value to rural communities where groups of men have pledged their

mutual credit at the banks and assisted each other to become established or to extend operations. The basic principle of the society is that of productive power. Liens are taken upon the season's operations covering the loans made. Reserves are set up by a cash deposit of \$30 together with notes for \$120 by each member. A local board upon which are usually some farmers who are themselves in good financial shape but are members of the society for the benefit of their neighbors has oversight with the supervision of the Government supervisor.

These societies had subscribed joint capital for reserve purposes amounting to \$177,475 at December 31st, 1929, and had accumulated a sinking fund of \$20,720.95, which fund could be used according to the act to cover any losses sustained by the Government under the guarantees. It is to be remembered that the carry-over of obligations among the northern societies has been greater than would otherwise have been the case on account of the abnormal seasons this last two years.

It should have been made clear in the press reports that W. B. Caswell, who was in charge of the work in Southern Alberta, had no responsibility in connection with the Donatville case; and that his resignation has no connection with that case.

The Supervisor under the Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee Act, D. M. Malin, has also recently resigned, in order to take over the important work of managing the Alberta Egg and Poultry Pool, a co-operative marketing organization which last year did over \$1,000,000 worth of business and is this year planning big expansion. The two acts are entirely separate and distinct.

Statements made by the Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, and Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture, showed very clearly that there is no similarity between the conditions with respect to the co-operative creameries of Saskatchewan and the organization and operation of the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Pool units. In Saskatchewan, creameries sprang up all over the Province which never repaid any of the monies advanced under the act of that Province, with resultant losses exceeding one million dollars. In Alberta there are only five units in operation, and these are at strategic centres; and though in operation less than one year under the Guarantee Act, they have in three instances repaid capital advances to such amounts that the total capital indebtedness will at that rate be discharged in about five years though the act provides for repayment in twenty years. The other two units have been in operation in one case five, and the other three months, and have not yet completed a fiscal period.

That the Alberta Government had already taken action to correct any weakness which had been disclosed through the operations in the Donatville case, profiting by the experience there and instituting new methods under a new supervisor who is to survey all the activities of these societies; and that great care is being taken to safeguard the Province in the operation of the Co-operative Marketing Societies Guarantee Act; and that the loss to the Government will be little if any; and that co-operative marketing associations which have been assisted by guarantees under the 1929 act show remarkable soundness and have made great progress and been of real value to the producers involved, will without doubt be revealed during the course of the enquiry. N.F.P.

Prevention of Frauds Is Object of Bill

Bill to Provide for Administration of Resources Also Introduced

EDMONTON, March 6.—Given over to the second reading of about a dozen bills, the sitting of Thursday afternoon, March 6th, passed uneventfully, that is to say without any striking debate. Many items of legislation which arouse no furor may be epoch marking in their significance. Such a one without doubt was that introduced by the Premier "for an act respecting the Administration of the Natural Resources (Temporary)." Another was that introduced by Attorney General Lymburn, "for an act for the Prevention of Fraud in connection with the Sale of Securities."

Amendments to the charters of the cities of Calgary and Lethbridge, a bill for an act to enable the village of Lloydminster to overcome the difficulties due to the townsites being partly in Alberta and partly in Saskatchewan, amendments to the Agricultural Societies Act, the Agricultural Pests Act, the Noxious Weeds Act and an Act to provide for the Acquisition of Pure-bred Bulls, were among the items of interest. The reading of bills was preceded by the passing of a resolution moved by Hector Lang, Liberal Member for Medicine Hat, and seconded by W. C. Smith, of Redcliffe, asking for the setting up of a permanent sub-office of the Department of Municipal Affairs in Medicine Hat. The movers of the resolution withdrew it upon receiving assurance from Hon. R. G. Reid, Minister of Municipal Affairs, that adequate service would be given and the matter kept in mind. Pending the arrangements for the administration of natural resources, Mr. Reid thought it best to let matters remain as at present.

ADMINISTRATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES,

Introducing the bill covering the temporary administration of Natural Resources, Premier Brownlee said that he hoped it would not be necessary to create more than one new department. Manitoba was dealing with the situation by means of five acts, duplicating those of the Dominion Government, which would provide policies in administration. He believed that it would be August or September before the administration was handed over to the Province. The Government could then take the remainder of the year under the terms of this act to study conditions and consult with the officials of the Dominion Government hitherto charged with the work of administration.

ACT FOR PREVENTION OF FRAUD

Though expressing entire agreement with the general principles of a new act for the Prevention of Fraud in Connection with the Sales of Securities, J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader, criticised some of its provisions. He characterized it as "panic legislation." It gave too much power to the Attorney General, even to the point of permitting "star chamber methods." It removed the safeguards of the rights of individuals. He instanced the fact that it gives to the magistrate power to find an accused broker guilty of the offence charged if he does not attend the court for examination. Mr. Shaw voiced his desire to see action taken that

would result in the prevention of "bucketing," "wash sales," or "chiselling" of client's orders.

C. Y. Weaver, Conservative, also expressed his accord with the principles of the bill, but deprecated an approach to a system which would make a man a criminal by order-in-council.

Mr. Lymburn, replying to these criticisms, stated that the act had been on the statutes for a year. It had been discovered, long before the prosecutions which were now attracting so much attention, that the ordinary methods of control were not sufficient to curb men in a business which gave peculiar opportunities for fraud. The reputable broker firms were quite in agreement with the legislation. The Department had been for some time investigating practices which had appeared to have for their sole object the extraction of money from an unprotected public.

AMENDMENT TO NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT.

An amendment to the Noxious Weeds Act had been made necessary by the use of combines for harvesting purposes. It did not pass as originally drafted. The amendment which after much free discussion was given second reading is as follows:

Section 20 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto, as subsection (3) thereof, the following:

"(3) Every person operating a combine harvester shall take care that noxious weed seeds collected in the course of its operation are not scattered over the fields and shall keep such weed seeds in containers of such a nature that the seeds therein cannot be scattered abroad until, in cases where the person operating the harvester is not the owner or his servant, they have been delivered to the owner, or, where the person operating the harvester is the owner, or his servant, until they have been destroyed, stored or removed in accordance with the provisions of subsections () and ()."

Mr. Hoadley stated that the change in the act had been framed at the suggestion of ten operating combines. E. G. Cook, U.F.A., Pincher, thought that the whole situation should be canvassed so as not to impose a burden on grain growers necessitating the buying of new equipment. Nelson Smith, U.F.A., Olds, was of the opinion that the combine as now constructed was much superior to the old system of harvesting so far as weed scattering is concerned. Every time a bundle was deposited in the old way, seeds were scattered. Mr. Shaw was of the opinion that the amendment did not go far enough. He would have the terms absolute. P. G. Enzenhauer, Hector Galbraith and W. M. Washburn also took part in the debate. The opinion prevailed as contained in the substitute amendment that the onus of responsibility should be on the person operating the machine.

THE RIVALS

"They were going to elope last night, but it's all off now. They couldn't decide on a conveyance."

"Why, they both own motor cars, don't they?"

"Yes. That was the difficulty. She would have it that hers was the faster, and he insisted that his was."

SOUNDED STARTLING

Son: "I had to stay after school on account of perseverance."

Dad: "Why is that?"

Son: "I couldn't spell it."



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Immigration, Coal Markets Vote for London Office, Are Discussed

Giroux Evokes Unexpected Reply to Question re Next Election

EDMONTON, March 7.—Following the Premier's resolution with regard to the sudden passing of Mrs. J. R. Love, the Assembly on Friday afternoon entered upon the last stages of considering the estimates in Committee of Supply.

Donald Cameron, U.F.A., Innisfail, tried to bring before the Assembly on the orders of the day the matter of immigration, and had just launched upon a description of the arrival of a train load of immigrants from Antwerp when L. A. Giroux protested that he was out of order. Mr. Cameron again essayed to speak on the subject, but upon Mr. Giroux objecting for a second time was ruled out of order. Mr. Cameron, not to be thwarted, returned to the attack during the consideration of the vote for the Bureau of Labor later in the afternoon.

The date of the election, extension of coal markets, the London Office and immigration were the major subjects of the afternoon.

Under the heading of vote for the Alberta Election Act, L. A. Giroux, Liberal, Grouard, made persistent attempts to extract from the Premier some declaration as to the date of the Provincial election. This Government was always having "caucuses," he declared, in spite of the fact that prior to its assuming office its supporters, the members of the United Farmers of Alberta, had declaimed against the practice. He urged that as the U.F.A. had frequently declared opposition to the practice of holding elections without sufficient notice, and had, in fact, taken the stand that the Legislature should continue to the end of the statutory five years, the Premier should make known his intention to abide by that decision.

Being pressed by the Liberal lawyer, the Premier, the estimates of whose departments were being considered, showed that he was ready. Taking up a copy of Hansard of Feb. 24th, 1930, he read the words of Premier King in reply to attempts on the part of Hon. R. B. Bennett to discover the probable date of a Federal election. It was evident from the reactions of the Assembly that a more telling reply to Mr. Giroux could scarcely have been made. Mr. Brownlee thought that the honorable member would not question the words of so great a man as the Liberal Premier of Canada.

MODEL OF EVASIVENESS

The extract from Hansard was as follows and constitutes a model of evasiveness:

"I have said to my honorable friend that he may find that during the course of the year he will be given, along with others, an opportunity of presenting his views to the public at large. I do not wish this remark to lead to any misunderstanding. I wish to make the position perfectly clear. As respects the date at which a general election is to be held that matter has not yet been considered by the Government. Under the British system, there is, I think, very wisely, a limit fixed beyond which no Government can be permitted to remain in office without appealing to the people.

"There is also, equally wisely I believe, the practice of permitting as occasions may arise, an appeal to the electorate in order to secure its support of an administration with respect to any matter of outstanding concern to the people at large. Whether an election will come this year or next year will depend upon developments which may take place.

"What I want to make clear to this House is, and to the country, the time that an election will take place, as to whether this year or next, will depend upon developments which will take place in Parliament or in this country, or in relation to some things which may happen in other parts of the world, but which have an immediate bearing upon conditions here.

"The Government will reach its own decision with respect to what is in the public interest, and when it deems the best time to make that appeal.

"However, I will give my honorable friend this promise: The present administration will not continue in office to the last hour of the last day of the last week of the last year that the constitution permits a Government to remain, as happened in the case of a Government of the honorable gentleman opposite."

Lucien Boudreau, Liberal, St. Albert, rose to the support of his fellow French-Canadian, and capitalized upon the laughter which followed the discomfiture of Mr. Giroux by saying that the Premier he was glad to see had come to recognize the superior wisdom and principles of the Premier of Canada.

The incident closed to the amusement of the whole Assembly when after Premier Brownlee had said that the honorable member, referring to Mr. Giroux, showed lack of understanding of the U.F.A., the Deputy Speaker Milton McKeen intoned his usual word during consideration of the estimates. "Agreed."

PROBLEM OF COAL MARKETS.

Considering the vote covering the office of trade commissioner, Labor members Messrs. Pattinson and Christophers, asked concerning the extension of coal markets. Mr. Brownlee replied that it was intended to close the office in Toronto and open one in Winnipeg. Mr. Pattinson stated that coal was dumped into Manitoba from the United States at such a price that when freight and other charges were deducted, the price of the coal as at the mine head was only sixteen cents a ton. Mr. Christophers was of the opinion that the freight rate from Alberta to Winnipeg was a big factor in the situation. Col. Weaver asked if the action of the Alberta Government in purchasing Tyndall stone for the new administrative building had met with any reciprocity in the purchase of Alberta coal. Premier Brownlee, replying in the affirmative, stated that tests were now being made with coal from Coalspur in the Manitoba public buildings to determine its suitability for the burners used there. He was quite hopeful of results. He promised that a check-up would be made as to alleged dumping of U. S. coal; and suggested the possibility of a

subvention for assisting transportation of coal.

VOTE FOR LONDON OFFICE.

The sum of \$18,265 set down as estimated expenditure in connection with the London Office, evoked the usual opposition from the Liberal benches, Mr. Webster himself in rising remarking that it was a hardy annual. The Liberal member for Calgary said that in this connection the Premier had now for two years been promising something wonderful just round the corner. Mr. Greenfield was going to assist in oil development, or the utilization of gas in the Turner Valley, etc. He was somewhat sceptical of these things. What had the Premier to say this year? Immigration it appeared was no longer desirable.

Mr. Brownlee remarked that other Provinces were now being seized of the importance of representation at the heart of the empire. True he believed that immigration was about to be seriously curtailed for a few years; but the time would again shortly come when the type of man who would immigrate on his own would be looking to Canada and would need some place in England to which he could turn for guidance and sound advice. Then, too, if it was desirable to interest British capital in Alberta, it was of advantage to have someone of authority in London, one of the two great world centers of finance, who could properly interpret conditions here. There had been much curtailment in the flow of British capital towards Canada as a result of the Great War and the Grand Trunk settlement. Canada had also received a blow by the boom of 1912-14, when because there was no one to advise, much capital was lost in Canada by foolish investment on the part of the British investor. If the London Office, even in a small way, could prevent a recurrence of that it would be performing a useful function.

The Premier was aware of at least one oil company now operating in the Turner Valley which had gotten capital in England. The Government was not guaranteeing success to firms which were venturing into these fields, but was giving out through its office in London sound and reliable information, and was a medium of introduction between interested parties. Research was an important factor in some of these matters and Mr. Greenfield had opened up communications between scientists and others interested in gas and coal in Alberta. Unless, said the Premier, with the assumption of control of natural resources, it was decided to start out with the policy of prohibiting development by private capital, the London Office would perform a real service in that field.

Ontario had decided to build a larger and more imposing building and every state in Australia was represented at the heart of the empire in addition to the Federal Government of that country.

Mr. Boudreau twitted the Premier about the London Office and immigration, now that there was to be no assisted immigration, "except the Hoadley boys." He hoped that Mr. Greenfield would succeed in breaking down prejudice against the Canadian Wheat Pool.

DUGGAN GIVES HEARTY ENDORSEMENT.

Mr. Webster concurred that this prejudice was "seriously detrimental to Canadian interests" and conceded that if Mr. Greenfield's work resulted in this it would be worth while for Alberta and Canada.

Mr. Duggan gave a hearty endorsement of the work of Mr. Greenfield's office, and avowed his belief that the time would come when Britain, having encouraged the flow back to the Old Country of capital from all over the world, would turn to the development of the resources of the empire and dominate with her capital the industrial development of Canada. Mr. Gibbs thought that the London Office could be justified on more human grounds than as a directing force for capital. It would be of inestimable value to men and families pulling up stakes in the old land and questing for a new home. He thought no man better suited for this work than Mr. Greenfield. He had passed through the school of experience in Canada. He knew the problem of the new settler. He knew the moral and physical and other equipment needed here; and would function without that flamboyant salesmanship which had been the bane of other days. In addition to that the Province needed a sort of look-out post from which to view the type of people who were coming to Alberta to spy out the land.

Mr. Brownlee, before the chairman said "Agreed on the item" and the Committee concurred, stated that he had been invited to a dinner of the Canadian Club while there and had been pressed on all sides as to the truth of the rumor that the office was to be closed. He had received fine endorsements of the value of Mr. Greenfield and his work.

ADDING TO BURDENS OF TAX PAYER.

Coming to the vote for the employment bureaus, Mr. Cameron had evidence that despite all the efforts that were being made to curtail unemployment and prevent unsuitable immigration, a train-load of immigrants whose fare from Antwerp to Edmonton had only cost \$33.60 each, had recently arrived. He

contended that such people were only adding to the burdens of the taxpayer and to the problems of citizenship. Mr. Parkyn stated that in Calgary only a few days before the women and girls out of work had been registered numbering 260 and yet that same day 19 women and girls had arrived in the city looking for a new home.

Fred White, Labor Leader, reminded the Assembly of the parade of some three or four hundred unemployed on the previous day. He had noticed, however, that the C.N.R. was asking farmers to file applications for help needed after March 1st. Farmers would not be ready to use help for some time, and he deprecated any attempt to bring in such till they could be used and would not be a burden on the municipalities and Government. He urged that the Government should bring pressure to bear on the Dominion Government and other Provincial Governments so that there would be concerted action in this matter.

Premier Brownlee told of having had a conference that morning with W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration, and stated that he would make known the results later. He felt that the Dominion Governments' policies this past year had been commendable. Mr. Smeaton urged investigation into the activities of private immigration bureaus which were in competition with those of the Government, some of them exploiting European immigrants ignorant of Canadian conditions.

The closing of the sitting saw the completion of the consideration of the estimates; but they were kept in committee to allow J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, who had not been present to make some observations. When on Monday the work is concluded some seventeen million dollars will have been voted for the prosecution of the activities of the Government throughout the Province during the fiscal year beginning April 1st.

To Compel Oil Companies to Sell Product at Well

Provision to Be Made in All New Leases—Amendment to Mothers' Allowance Act To Be Proclaimed—Inquiry Into Cost of Funerals

EDMONTON, March 7th.—It is seldom that the Assembly finds itself so much of one mind as was the case for the first half of the sitting on Tuesday afternoon, March 4th. Three resolutions, brought before the House by Messrs. Fred White, Labor, Calgary; J. T. Shaw, Liberal, Bow Valley; and W. W. Prevey, Liberal, Edmonton, met with absolutely no opposition. The Premier indicated that the resolutions in the first two instances were in line with the ideas of the Government, and in the third case the Minister of Agriculture concurred in the spirit of the resolution.

The result of the unanimity of the Legislature will be that in the case of the resolution proposed by Mr. White, the 1926 amendment to the Mothers' Allowance Act, providing for the payment of assistance to mothers whose husbands are incapacitated by illness will be proclaimed; the Government will provide in all leases made hereafter covering petroleum and natural gas rights that the lessee and his assigns shall sell the distillate and gasoline product at the well at such stipulated figure and for such purposes as may be fixed by Government

regulation from time to time, as a result of the passing of Mr. Shaw's motion; and in the case of the resolution of Mr. Prevey there will be as a result consideration by the Government of the whole subject of undertaking with especial regard to the costs and charges prevailing; and possibly legislation introduced to regulate the same.

MOTHERS' ALLOWANCE ACT.

Mr. White, introducing his resolution, spoke of the delay of four years, of the action of other Provinces of Canada covering provision for mothers and children in some instances where the husband was permanently invalided; and mentioned the benefits accruing. Without doubt many men carried on at their work till it was too late because they felt they could not give up and leave their dependents unprovided for. With this legislative provision many would take treatment and life would be saved. The experience of other Provinces showed that a sum of from \$60,000 to \$70,000

(Continued on page 49)

Those who CLIP THEIR HORSES Say—

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* * *

"I clipped seventeen horses and trimmed some cattle with one set of plates. In three years, paid for machine and cleared \$20."

* * *

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* * *

"We save grooming time, feed and much sweat annoyance by clipping."

* * *

"We have clipped our horses for 25 years and I never saw a horse with a cold."

* * *

"Gave new life to an old team and also to green colts."

* * *

"Clipped seven of my neighbours' horses in one day. Good for the horses and a lot less grooming work for the man."

* * *

"Clipping run down horses with long hair enables you to get the skin clean and the horse begins to thrive at once—and look good."

* * *

"Horses stand the work better. I have clipped for years and never had a sick horse."

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Get a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine now—it will be a big help in keeping your horses on the job this Spring. Guaranteed satisfactory or money refunded. STEWART Machines sold over 15 years ago are still in use. At your dealers \$15.00 or send us \$2.00 and pay balance on arrival, freight prepaid.

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What Is the Wheat Pool?

(Family Herald and Weekly Star)

What is The Wheat Pool?

It is an organization of farmers which is trying to do for the grain growers what every organization of bankers or manufacturers or skilled workers tries to do for the class it represents.

The Wheat Pool does nothing for the farmers—asks nothing for the farmers—that these organizations do not ask for their clients.

Yet the Canadian Wheat Pool has been under savage fire ever since it decided in the interests of the Canadian grain growers to delay the marketing of this season's crop.

The Canadian Wheat Pool is a co-operative selling organization, founded on sound economic principles, and it was brought into being for the purpose of obtaining the best possible price for the wheat growers by control of the output and by collective bargaining rather than depending on the haphazard methods of individual bartering which prevailed prior to formation of the Pool.

If the leaders of the Wheat Pool thought it good business tactics to withhold their wheat until the market ceased to be "rigged" against them, that was strictly their own business. They may turn out to be right or to be wrong. They are only human and they may err. Even the shrewdest financiers "guess wrong" sometimes.

The principle of co-operative selling is not a new thing in Canada. The Pool has sought no special powers and its leaders had as good a right as any business men to wait for the turn of the market. It is utterly unfair to attack them as if they had done a wicked or an unpatriotic thing. They were merely doing business on business principles in precisely the way their bitterest critics always do business.

* * *

The real cause of all this outcry is that the financiers and the manufacturers are not accustomed to seeing the farmers organize effectively for purely business purposes. They have organized politically—they have organized for social and philanthropic objects. But the men who get rich by lending money to the farmers and the men who become millionaires by selling them goods do not relish the spectacle of these same farmers organizing to control their own markets.

Yet the sole object of the Pool is to retain for the men who grow the wheat the full profits of their labors which before the coming of the Pool were divided between the growers and the grain exchange speculators.

The speculators were not likely to give up without a struggle.

The Pool has everything at stake. It has based its policy of withholding large stocks of Canadian wheat on the conviction that the price quoted on the grain exchanges was lower than the price which World conditions warranted. The Pool officials declared that the price was deliberately depressed in order to force them to sell, knowing that if the Pool threw the bulk of its stocks on the market, control of the situation would pass out of Canadian hands and the foreign speculators would reap the enhanced profits.

Certain factors in the situation operated against the Pool. There was a large carry-over from the bumper harvest of 1928 and a lack of elevators in the Argentine compelled the South American

growers to dump millions of bushels on the market. State subsidized wheat from Germany was also imported freely into England, while France and other countries had an available export surplus which helped to expand the available supply.

The Pool leaders never wavered in their course. The Pool had been organized to secure the highest price for the grower shareholders and if it failed in this and the farmers saw their profits go to the gamblers they would lose faith in the Pool.

The issue is not solely a Western issue. It affects all Canada. The wheat crop of the Dominion is her largest industry. A difference of ten cents a bushel on wheat controlled by the Pool would mean the gaining or the losing of \$20,000,000 to Canada, first, directly by the wheat growers and thereafter by the retailers, wholesalers and citizens generally.

* * *

The Pool is not seeking a monopoly of the world's grain in order to gain control of the market. It is not attempting to hold up the price of wheat to the millers. It is conscientiously carrying out the functions for which it was created and in so doing it is doing no more than every sensible industry does—than the selling agencies of every human product does—than, for instance, the orange growers of California do.

The Canadian farmers have an equal right with all other producers to organize themselves with a view to marketing their output in the most profitable manner. They are not exceeding that right. They are not striking any blow at the Dominion—they are rather building up its general prosperity and enhancing its wealth by bettering the methods with which the products of its greatest industry are brought into the world markets.

Abuse of the Pool—unfair criticism of its methods—sniping at its representatives—"bearing" its markets—will neither drive from it the support and sympathy of sensible Canadians nor deflect their leaders or the rank and file from the straight-forward and courageous course they have marked out as being profitable, proper and patriotic.

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Pool Meetings - Hanna District

Friday, March 28th, at 8 p.m., a Wheat Pool meeting will be held at St. George's school near Hanna. George Chard, Pool field service man, will address the meeting. A number of views will be shown depicting Pool operations.

On Saturday, March 29th, at 2 p.m., a Wheat Pool meeting will be held at Hanna when R. A. MacPherson, Wheat Pool director for North Calgary, will conduct the meeting.

These meetings will be held under the auspices of the U.F.A.

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A REAL POOLER

S. C. Sorensen, Magrath.—Owing to the fact of the seriousness of the wheat market and the stand that our officials are taking, the consideration that our Government has given the situation is highly appreciated by me personally and

I know that I am speaking the mind of all the members I have talked to. I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Eisenhower last night at Magrath speaking to a large gathering there, and he surely handed the stuff that we like to hear, namely, the *Truth*, and as long as we stick to true principles we can't go wrong. I have met nearly all of our officials and am right well acquainted with a number of them and I wish to state right here that they are real men, straight and honest, with whom I will cast my lot any time. It is only too bad that this drop in wheat prices had to happen, but one thing it has done: it has turned the face and mind of our good neighbor towards the Pool and at this eleventh hour our door is still open and you are as welcome as the flowers in May. Join the Pool; it is your duty towards your children in years to come. I have been a member of the Pool for six years and a member of the U.F.A. since 1912, and I will go one better. Gentlemen, I was born a co-operator, 42 years ago today the 8th of March, thanks to my dear old parents, in that little country of Denmark where my mother would send me to our little co-op store for all our needs, and here is hoping that some day we also will have our co-op. stores and creameries and packing plants and a full line of elevators at all of our shipping points, and nothing but co-operation will do it. So now think it over brothers.

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A List of Pool Meetings

March 24—Lavoy, 2 p.m., conducted by A. W. Fraser and J. P. Watson.

March 26—Vegreville, 2 p.m., conducted by A. W. Fraser and J. P. Watson.

March 25—Panfurliv, 2 p.m., conducted by J. T. McDuffe and J. P. Watson.

March 27—Minburn, 2 p.m., conducted by J. T. McDuffe and J. P. Watson.

March 28—Claymore, 8 p.m., conducted by J. T. McDuffe and J. P. Watson.

March 29—Mannville, 2 p.m., conducted by J. T. McDuffe and J. P. Watson.

March 17—Scotfield, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 17—Cayley conducted by E. E. Eisenhower.

March 17—Scandia, 8 p.m., conducted by W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 18—Stanmore, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 18—Brooks, 2 p.m., conducted by W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 18—Rainier, 8 p.m., conducted by W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 19—Richdale, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture, G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 19—Westling, 8 p.m., conducted by L. J. McKenzie.

March 19—Particia, 2 p.m., conducted by W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 19—Vauxhall (Kinlock School), 8 p.m., Lantern lecture by E. E. Eisenhower and A. P. Hempel.

March 20—Sheerness, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 20—Duchess, 2 p.m., W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 21—Grassyslope School, 8 p.m., Lantern lecture by G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 21—Haynes, 8 p.m., L. J. McKenzie.

March 21—Rosemary, 2 p.m., W. Pettinger and L. P. Schooling.

March 22—Grande Ridge School, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by G. Chard and B. Campbell.

March 24—Bonnie Briar, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by W. Pettinger and J. Frey.
 March 25—Acadia Valley, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by W. Pettinger and J. Frey.
 March 26—Empress, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by W. Pettinger and J. Frey.
 March 26—Red Deer, 2 p.m., L. J. McKenzie and L. Hutchinson.
 March 26—Excel, 8 p.m., Lantern lecture by R. Cates and G. Chard.
 March 27—Bindloss, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by W. Pettinger and J. Frey.
 March 27—Lanfine, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture by R. Cates and G. Chard.
 March 27—Leduc, 2 p.m., L. J. McKenzie and L. Hutchinson.
 March 27—Calmar, 8 p.m., L. J. McKenzie.
 March 28—Ellerslie, 8 p.m., L. J. McKenzie.
 March 28—Watts (St. George's School), 8 p.m., Lantern lecture, George Chard.
 March 28—Cavendish, 2 p.m., Lantern lecture, W. Pettinger and J. Frey.
 March 28—Wetaskiwin, 2 p.m., L. J. McKenzie and L. Hutchinson.
 March 29—Ponoka, 2 p.m., L. J. McKenzie and L. Hutchinson.
 March 29—Hanna (Fleming Hall), 3 p.m., R. A. MacPherson.

TO COMPEL COMPANIES

(Continued from page 47)

annually would cover the need. He introduced an amendment which provided for consultation with urban and rural municipalities, which would be affected by the scheme.

Information had showed in the investigation that followed the passing of the amendment in 1926, that the burden would be great, said Premier Brownlee. The conditions in Alberta were different from those of Saskatchewan. In that Province \$30 a month was paid, leaving the municipalities to supplement where necessary, notwithstanding this the cost to the Province of Saskatchewan was between \$70,000 and \$75,000. He thought it might reach the sum of \$100,000 in Alberta. The Government would try to work out some agreement which would be fair to the municipalities. Authorities in some of the cities held that such legislation forced dependent people into the cities. A pooling system might be worked out which would spread the cost over the Province on a population basis.

L. A. Giroux asked if the Local Improvement Districts could not be consulted in some way. This, the Premier said, was impossible, but the administration of these areas was being transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Department of Municipal Affairs.

WILL COMPEL TO SELL AT THE WELL.

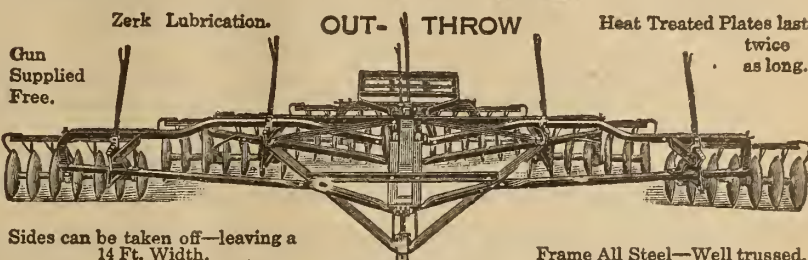
Telling how he had noticed some months ago that advertisements appeared in certain daily papers advising farmers and others that after a certain date the Macleod Oil Company would cease to supply orders for fuel oil at the well, J. T. Shaw said that he had found that a certain large company was the chief customer of these producers and had brought pressure to bear upon them with that result.

The Crow's Nest Railway charter had imposed conditions upon the company providing for settlers receiving coal at the pit mouth for two dollars a ton, later changed to \$2.75. He saw no reason why oil leases should not contain a similar provision.

The Premier, after poking fun at Mr. Shaw about his range of choice of publicity media, stated that he was quite in

(Continued on page 52)

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We make In-throw and Out-throw Disks in 6 Ft. to 21 Ft. widths and Double Action from 6 Ft. to 16 Ft. wide.

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The modern method of smut prevention is to dust Seed Wheat with Copper Carbonate.

It is efficient, economical and increases germination.

Dusting can be done any time BEFORE seeding. Positively no injury to the seed.

A machine duster is necessary to secure best results.

The WESTEEL Seed Wheat Duster

Recommended by leading wheat growers as the most efficient machine on the market.

Revolves the grain in a perfect cloud of dust assuring complete coverage. Does not crack the kernels. Steel construction throughout, strongly braced and easy to operate.

Can be operated by hand or power. Does the work quickly and thoroughly.

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THE best way to be prepared is to have a reserve fund of money in the bank, and the best way to secure this is to make deposits regularly in your BANK OF MONTREAL savings account.

Put money aside to work for you while you, yourself, are still able to work and earn.

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Premier in Impassioned Speech Defends Action of Government in Wheat Pool Guarantee

Delivers Detailed Answer to Liberal and Conservative Critics of Legislation—Shaw Amendment on Third Reading Voted Down—Conservatives Get "Out From Under"—Labor Unflinchingly Behind Bill

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE

EDMONTON, March 11.—Hot, burning words, which cannot be transferred to black and white, marked the hour and a half in which the Premier defended the action of his Government in the matter of the Wheat Pool guarantees. Never in all the many times when J. E. Brownlee has been called upon to give an account of himself has he done so with such fervor, the whole soul of the man leaping forth to the declaration of the faith that was in him. With the eye of a seer the Premier visioned, not merely a co-operative marketing group in difficulties, though that in itself were enough to make any honest man weep, but away and beyond that a situation which might spell disaster to every farmer and business man in the West, a situation in which confidence was deserting the nation, a concatenation of world conditions which might eventually drive Canadian producers and exporters alike from certain world markets if the Governments of the day in Canada stood idly by and refused to lift a hand to protect their people. The situation was so serious in his conception that he finally declared that "the financial interests, the Dominion Government and the Provinces concerned ought to join hands and make provision to take crop surpluses and market them if need be over a number of years."

[Editorial Note: On the second reading, as shown in a report of last week's proceedings which we here summarize, the bill had evoked criticism from Liberal and Conservative parties, though neither ventured to vote against it. Complaint was made by both these parties that the Government had not taken the Assembly sufficiently into its confidence, and Mr. Shaw urged that a consultation with the leaders of the non-Government parties should have been held, and suggested that more information had been given in other Provinces—a complaint which brought a vigorous and warm rejoinder from the Premier, who asked "What have I withheld? I have given this Assembly as a whole all the information given by either of the other Premiers," and Mr. Brownlee pointed out that certain information would have to be withheld as its publication would do great harm and be grossly unfair. He had held back facts in three particulars: first, the actual amount of bank indebtedness which was guaranteed; second, the exact amount of wheat which the Pool had sold of this year's crop; third the number of times the Pool had entered the market to buy and in what amounts. With respect to the first he stated that the line of credit required by the Pools covering the three Provinces would probably be not less than \$60,000,000, and would not be more than \$80,000,000. Mr. Prevey was emphatic in declaring that he could not support the bill, and, he said, there were members of the Assembly who did not believe in pledging the credit of the whole Province in support of a section of its people.

Mr. Duggan's criticism on second reading had been on similar lines to Mr. Shaw's, in that he declared that insufficient information had been given, and had urged that protection be given to non-Pool farmers by some special provision; while Col. Weaver backed up his leader. W. H. Shield pointed out in reply that non-Pool farmers were beneficiaries in any stabilization of markets,

and in fact the whole country would benefit. Labor supported the bill unequivocally.]

The attitude of the different groups in the Assembly was very definite. Labor stood unflinchingly behind the farmers today, on occasion of the third reading. The Conservatives got out from under their previous opposition by adopting the McGillivarian tactics of thanking the Government for having come over to their point of view and accepted their suggestions on the matter. But the Liberals tried one last attempt to tie the hands of the Government and the Pools by using language in an amendment which might ultimately be construed in such a way as to prevent a future use of a legitimate trade in futures. The Premier fought Joe Shaw's offered amendment vigorously and without compromise.

At the conclusion the Shaw amendment was voted down, and the bill passed through committee; then the amendments were read a first and second time in the assembly, the Premier asking for third reading. J. T. Shaw intimated that he might have to offer an amendment, so the Premier warned him to be ready at eight. At eight, he offered nothing further, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

ONE NEW AND IMPORTANT AMENDMENT

In committee of the whole the Premier explained the amendments in the reprinted Wheat Pool Guarantee Bill. It embodied amendments previously accepted in committee. One new and important amendment was the addition of words to section 3, which makes the new section read as follows:

"The Provincial Treasurer may take from Alberta Wheat Pool and the Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited., such security against loss under any guarantee given as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem advisable,

and it is hereby declared that all such securities heretofore or hereafter given shall bind the said corporations and the property therein expressed to be charged, notwithstanding any want of power or capacity to enter into the same or defect therein or with regard thereto, arising from want of form or from failure to comply with any condition precedent, compliance with which would otherwise be necessary to give such securities complete validity."

Explaining this, the Premier showed its necessity because of the agreement between the Government and the Pool that Alberta Pool Elevators should augment the security offered by the Alberta Wheat Pool, and that as the Pool Elevator Company was incorporated under the Companies Act it might be subject to a technicality on the question of form, and rather than undertake the amendment of the companies act to make provision for a case of this nature the Government took care of the situation by preventing any technical disqualification by inserting the provisions covered by the amended section.

The Minister summed up the high lights of his arguments in past debate. He reviewed the circumstances of the Premiers' meeting at Regina; the fact that the banks had advanced sums between 60 and 80 million dollars to the Pool; that the Provinces were aware in a very definite way as to the extent of their liability, and that he had assured them that sales were forward at fair prices to date so that the average sale would have to be away less than a dollar a bushel before guarantees would be called, and no temporary recession in prices would create difficulty with the banks or force distress liquidation; that the guarantees were not merely in the interest of the Pools but of every non-pool farmer and every business in the West; that in brief the idea was to avoid any panicky condition and restore confidence; that this step would assure a fixed initial price of \$1.00 a bushel to the members of the Pool who had not yet delivered their wheat from this year's crop (1929); a guarantee against loss by the bankers; it had taken ample security from the Pools to cover all eventualities, the reserves of the Wheat Pool, together with the securities offered by Pool elevators, a sum amounting to some seven or eight million dollars; the fact that the Pool had made no practice of buying options, but that he had candidly admitted that on three occasions, in 1925-27 and again last year, during times of undue depression on the exchange, they had bought small quantities, in no case exceeding five million bushels, in order to stabilise the market. It had been effective in those instances because prices had swung back twenty cents after the action. Statements that these amounts had exceeded six million bushels were untrue, but he justified the action of the

Pools under the circumstances, and used the action of the U. S. Farm Board as an illustration by showing that after the action by that body prices on the Chicago exchange had eclipsed Winnipeg for the first time in years.

He then read the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool and the Board of Alberta Pool Elevators, authorising the security; he read extracts from the copy of agreement as between the King in the right of the Province and the Alberta Wheat Pool and stated that it was identical with the agreements between the Governments and Pools in the other Provinces, except in that Alberta Pool Elevators augmented security while the other Provincial Pools did not; that the Government on demand would make up any deficit sustained by the banks; that in consideration thereof the Pools pledged to the Government all property real and personal; the Pool agreed to execute any further agreement necessary; agreed that there would be no further hypothecation or mortgaging of real or personal property; and the Government agreed that their security should not take precedence over that held by the banks.

SHAW OFFERS HIS AMENDMENT

Joseph T. Shaw expressed himself as glad that the Pool and Elevator Company in this Province had come forward with securities in this generous manner. Nevertheless there was one matter brought out in the Premier's speech which had given rise to public discussion and had created widespread apprehension. That was that the Province should be asked to give guarantees which might encourage the continuance of what he thought was gambling in the purchase of options. For that reason he offered an amendment in the following words:

"The guarantee shall not extend to or be enforceable in respect of the monies paid under any contract or agreement made, or that may be made, by the corporation for the purchase of grain without the bona fide intention of acquiring same or of receiving delivery thereof, nor shall this guarantee extend to or be enforceable in respect of any losses suffered by the corporation as a result of making such purchases."

He had no objection to the Pools making purchases provided they intended to take actual delivery of wheat.

D. M. Duggan, after taking time to peruse the amendment, and referring to his group's 3 major objections, congratulated the Government on having removed their first objection to the guarantees by the inclusion of the additional security offered by Pool Elevators; their second objection still stood, namely, that there was no definite term specified in the transaction during which the guarantees held. He wanted it confined to wheat actually in storage now—

The Premier: Does the member mean that it shall apply to actual wheat delivered only, or would he include wheat from this last crop year still undelivered?

Mr. Duggan: I mean that it should include all the present crop, and perhaps I should have stated it that way.

The Premier: That is all the guarantees cover. The balance of the 1928-29 crop and the total crop of 1929-30. The next year will look after itself, and we offer no guarantees with regard to it. The Pools can adjust initial payments to protect themselves.

An Evidence of Public Confidence

New Insurance Issued

1919	\$39,337,673.
1924	\$60,440,136.
1929	\$93,396,730.

Insurance in Force

1919	\$139,386,731.
1924	\$281,092,860.
1929	\$504,481,203.

Assets

1919	\$29,355,630.
1924	\$53,003,731.
1929	\$99,435,576.

Total Income

1919	\$7,213,423.
1924	\$14,297,913.
1929	\$28,064,221.

Dividends to Policyholders

1919	\$437,304.
1924	\$1,044,650.
1929	\$2,513,344.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

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FLAX **GRASSES**

should get our prices before buying. Mail us your list stating varieties, bushels or pounds (in case of Clovers and Grasses) and we will promptly mail prices. **MAIL US YOUR LIST TODAY.**

SEED GRAIN SOLD on TIME PAYMENT PLAN

Many farmers are unable to finance their seed requirements this Spring. Farmers who are short of cash to pay for all their seed requirements should write us at once stating the quantity of different Field Seeds required on CREDIT PLAN and we will mail Seed Application Forms.

Those wanting Seed should write first mail. Orders will be treated in rotation as received. Naturally, there will be a date after which orders cannot be accepted. **WRITE TODAY.**

Our stocks are Government Graded. Highest Grades only handled.

SEED MARKETING CO.

P. O. DRAWER 1885

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Mr. Duggan: Then that removes our second objection.

DUGGAN HAS GOOD WORD FOR AMENDMENT

Dealing with the Shaw amendment he thought it had merit. As a financier he drew a doleful picture of the losses sustained by people who play at what he called the great indoor sport of buying and selling wheat options, and he had inside information that winners were few indeed. He did not want the Government guaranteeing any speculation of that nature. Individuals might do it, but not Governments with public funds. He was quite conscious that under certain conditions buying of options by the Pools might work out satisfactorily, but then again it might not. He wanted delay in the case to think it over.

The Premier refused to delay any longer. A few more days' delay might demoralise things beyond recall, and he was bent on keeping faith with the other Premiers. He deplored the attitude of the parties in this Province. He had adopted a very democratic way, and had laid all the facts before the Assembly and the people of the Province, a thing which had not been done elsewhere. The Government here had gone further than the others in taking the increased securities.

Col. Weaver: Can the Premier honestly say that he did not do this because this group over here insisted that that should be done.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT'S OWN IDEA

The Premier (warmly): No. When at Regina the suggestion put forward by this Government was that such security should be obtained. The other Pools objected and the Governments did not press for it nor see any need for it. It is our own idea.

P. M. Christophers: You made a mistake, John. You told them too much.

Col. Weaver: Would it have appeared in the bill as amended if this group had not pressed for it?

The Premier (laughing): If the honorable member will insist that he and his two colleagues must have the credit I would hate to deprive them of that satisfaction. Nevertheless it is our own suggestion.

MISLEADING ASSUMPTIONS IN AMENDMENT

The Premier then hotly attacked the amendment. It assumed the "practice" of buying options by the Pool. This was misleading. While the entire grain trade indulged in this method he was sure the companies would resent the implication that it was gambling. The Pool had only done it in a very small way three times in six years. The U. S. had done it recently in a big spectacular way and it might be necessary to do it again here, but from now on it would not be done by the Pool without the consent of the three Provincial Governments. He was therefore not going to tie his hands in the matter with language which might be construed against a legitimate transaction later on. If it were necessary at any time, he and his fellow Premiers would stand or fall by assuming full responsibility for the action. Not one bushel had been bought by the Pool since the Regina conference. Each week the Pool would report to Premier Bracken, who would relay the information to the other Premiers and a complete check on the situation would thus be maintained.

Col. Weaver: Would the purchase of a small amount of options have any effect on a market in view of world conditions?

The Premier was strong in the belief that it would, and quoted instances to prove it. It restored confidence and prevented sellers from unloading in panic. Even at the most with a purchase of a few million and the price dropping 20 cents, spread over the three Provinces the loss would only be a few thousand. That was the worst that could have happened, but it did not.

He was opposing the amendment tooth and nail because if it became an issue it would be serving notice to the world that during this crisis the Government of Alberta stood in fear and trembling, with no power of resistance on behalf of its people.

He averred that in face of the wave of pessimism that was sweeping over the land, he as a Canadian with the welfare of the entire Dominion at heart thought there would be justification for the financial interests, the Dominion and the Provinces joining hands at this time for the purchase of Canada's surplus, so that it could be disposed of over a period of years if necessary.

Joseph T. Shaw, concluding, said he had introduced the amendment with a sincere desire to put the Pools and the Government in a good position—

The Premier: You are asking the Government not to break the criminal code.

J. T. Shaw: I am asking that in the event of purchase the Pool will accept delivery.

The Attorney-General: The criminal code of Canada states it that way.

The Premier: You are asking this Government to accept language already provided for in the Criminal Code. We are prepared to accept responsibility for any action taken. We have a triple protection: our agreement with the Pools as to reports; our agreement with the banks, who are in a position to know if the Pools are buying; and the fact that we have the whip hand in the securities held.

Mr. Duggan: Has the Government any representative on the Pool Board?

The Premier: No. In view of the protection just mentioned, it is not thought advisable that there should be any political interference with the conduct of the Pool.

The amendment was put, and Chairman McKeen said "The Noes have it." So the amendment was lost. Thereafter the bill was reported out of Committee and the amendments read a second time. Third reading of the bill ready for the royal assent was desired, but demur on the part of the Liberal leader held it over. The Premier warned him that he would have to be prepared to go on at eight. When eight came the Liberal leader offered no further amendment and the bill passed.

(Royal assent was given on March 12th. —Editor.)

TO COMPEL OIL COMPANIES

(Continued from page 49)

sympathy with the resolution; but hesitated to declare any policy at present till there had been full consultation with the present administrators of the resources. There might be some feature of such a situation upon which their advice might be of value. If Mr. Shaw would add the words "until this Legislature decides otherwise" he would support the resolution.

Mr. Matheson asked if this was not setting up an inequality between com-

panies which now had control and those which would be limited by such terms in their lease.

Mr. Shaw said that these companies had their established rights but competition would make for equality.

Mr. Brownlee replied that in any case the regulations could be changed.

HIGH COST OF FUNERALS

Humorously remarking that this was not a dead question but a live one the world over, Mr. Prevey in introducing the resolution calling for an investigation into the high charges for funeral services struck a note which was sounded at the U.F.A. Convention in Calgary in January. In Europe, said he, there was much regulation of funeral practices. He was not condemning funeral directors. Custom and sentiment were much to blame; but there was too much expense in connection with the burial of the dead. Such expenses often ate up small estates. Perhaps there were too many undertakers and they had to charge high in order to cover overhead and make a living. He felt that much could be done by education on the one hand and by regulation on the other. According to law an undertaker had first charge upon the estate of the deceased; it was therefore not remarkable that there should be much interest on the part of insurance companies, charitable institutions, governments and creditors, as well as of the immediate relatives, in this matter. He would simplify the services, standardize the charges and possibly regulate the number of funeral directors. This was the only alternative to state control.

Responding to Mr. Prevey's opening humor on this somewhat doleful subject, C. L. Gibbs said that it was not only a live question but a burning question. He was glad that the member for Edmonton had had the moral courage to bring the subject before the Legislature. This was one of the ways, contended Mr. Gibbs, by which people were made poor. A certain large insurance company had recently made a thorough investigation into this subject and had highly commended certain European practices. The morticians as they were called in the States, presumably to give the profession more dignity and in consequence the right to higher charges, had a favored position. The old Latin proverb "Caveat Emptor" (let the buyer beware) did not apply to them. If ever there was a business in which it was a function of government to intervene, this was one. What could be done was not quite clear but the facts should at least be ascertained. The Government after conducting the enquiry might find it advisable to supply funeral requisites.

Quoting the section of the Public Health Act dealing with these matters, Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, showed the Assembly that the necessary powers were already there. He also told of steps to secure cheaper funeral services having been taken as far back as January, 1929. They had bought caskets for burial purposes in connection with Provincial institutions and had discovered that the base material was in all cases of cheap cedar, the difference being in the quality of the covering and the metal fittings.

Investigation already undertaken had shown that the entire insurance policy was often absorbed by the obsequies. In his opinion it was one of the most commercialized aspects of the life of the people.

In answer to a question by Mr. Duggan as to why action had not been taken after the minister had been approached

by the Alberta Association of Funeral Directors and Embalmers last June, Mr. Hoadley said that the question up at that time was with respect to the practice of embalming and not upon the general subject.

Mr. Prevey, in closing the debate, felt that even the undertakers themselves who were doing a legitimate business would appreciate this clearing of the air on the matter. There had been much suspicion and men who were trying to do an honest service were much disturbed.

Convention Resolutions on Veteran's Problems

In publishing the resolution of the U.F.A. Annual Convention asking changes in the Soldiers' Settlement Act to provide that all loans be non-interest bearing, that all annual payments be on a one-third crop basis and that absolute security of tenure be guaranteed so long as these conditions are complied with, a clause added to the resolution by way of amendment, on motion of Ira D. Taylor, was not given. This clause read as follows:

"Be it further resolved, that provision also be made for reinstatement of Soldier Settlers on land they have abandoned or on lands still held by the Board."

The following resolution was adopted by the Convention on motion of Levi Bone of High Prairie:

Whereas, the majority of settlers under the Soldier Settlement Board scheme located in brush country, find difficulty in meeting their annual payments;

Therefore be it resolved, that the Federal Government be asked to grant a loan for the purpose of getting sufficient land under cultivation, so that the settler would be able to support himself on his farm, and meet his obligations.

A. Speakman, M.P., asked permission to bring forward the following resolution from the Canadian Legion, which was moved, seconded and carried.

"That this Convention endorse the recommendations of the Canadian Legion of the B. E. S. L. and of the Amputation Association of Canada, as decided upon at their recent Conventions in Regina, and Toronto, in respect of the problems of our returned men, and pledges itself to a sympathetic co-operation in the attainment of their legitimate objectives."

Letters for the Veterans' Section are unavoidably held over.

CALGARY BULL SALE

Calgary will again have the largest offering of bulls of any sale on the continent, at the auction sale to be held during the first week in April; the entries include 575 bulls, all registered and tested for tuberculosis—Aberdeen Angus, Red Polls, Holsteins, Ayrshires, Herefords and Shorthorns. During the same week the Spring Horse Show will be held, as well as the boys' and girls' baby beef competition, and judging and auction of carlots and groups of steers.

British naval estimates for 1930, made public last week, show a net total of £51,739,000 against £55,865,000 for 1929, or a reduction of £4,126,000 (\$20,730,000).

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48—1 lb. Tins Axle Grease.....	5.75 "
48—1 lb. Tins Cup Grease.....	6.10 "
48—1 lb. Tins Crank Pin Grease.....	6.35 "
48—1 lb. Tins Pressure Gun Grease.....	6.45 "
48—1 lb. Tins Transmission Grease.....	5.60 "
12—5 lb. Tins Axle Grease.....	6.65 "
12—5 lb. Tins Cup Grease.....	8.40 "
12—5 lb. Tins Crank Pin Grease.....	9.10 "
12—5 lb. Tins Pressure Gun Grease.....	9.25 "
12—5 lb. Tins Transmission Grease.....	8.15 "
6—10 lb. Tins Axle Grease.....	6.30 "
6—10 lb. Tins Cup Grease.....	8.05 "
6—10 lb. Tins Crank Pin Grease.....	8.35 "
6—10 lb. Tins Pressure Gun Grease.....	8.45 "
6—10 lb. Tins Transmission Grease.....	7.35 "
1—25 lb. Tin Axle Grease.....	2.70 "
1—25 lb. Tin Cup Grease.....	3.45 "
1—25 lb. Tin Crank Pin Grease.....	3.60 "
1—25 lb. Tin Pressure Gun Grease.....	3.65 "
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Price per 100 lb. bolted top drum

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H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD, Secretary Pro Tem
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Section 10 of the Seeds Act provides that when a stated price is given for cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds, the advertisements must also include the grade name. The grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

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REWARD, OFF BREAKING, GRADE No. 1, DISC cleaned, C. S. Certificate No. 79-2410, Government germination 96 per cent, \$2.10 bushel, sacks included. Jack Cookson Jr., Tofield, Alberta.

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WANTED—CAR FEED OATS OR BARLEY. Prices and samples to Wm. Adams, U.F.A. Secretary, Bluffton, Alta.

REGISTERED BANNER OATS, FIRST GENERA-tion, Grade No. 1, \$7.50 per 3 bushel sack. Shipped from Camrose to C.N.R. stations. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alberta.

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The 1929 average values per acre by provinces are given as follows:—Prince Edward Island, \$43; Nova Scotia, \$36; New Brunswick, \$35; Quebec, \$55; Ontario, \$60; Manitoba, \$26; Saskatchewan, \$25; Alberta, \$28; British Columbia, \$90. The average values per acre in 1929 of orchard and fruit lands, including buildings, etc., in the fruit-growing districts, are estimated to be: Nova Scotia, \$118; Ontario, \$147; British Columbia, \$314.

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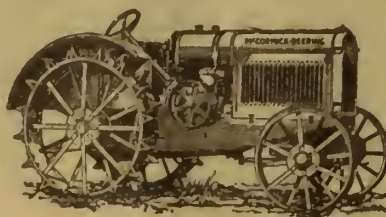
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